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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* IMPROVEMENTS *of the* PORT *of* LONDON, *and more particularly of the intended* BRIDGE, *conſiſting of a ſingle* ARCH *of* 600 FEET SPAN.

NOTHING tends ſo much to promote the improvements of a ſtate, as the eſtabliſhing of an eaſy and uninterrupted communication through all its diſtricts; it has therefore always been a leading object with every well-wiſher of his country, to render the general intercourſe as perfect and convenient as poſſible: public roads and bridges have been the means chiefly employed to eſtabliſh this intercourſe: bridges, as requiring ſcientific and mechanical knowledge, and in many caſes, the utmoſt exertions of talents and ſkill, have frequently engaged the attention of perſons of eminence and learning.

It would be an amuſing taſk to trace the progreſs of this uſeful art from the rude efforts of the ſavage in his unaſſiſted ſtate, to the magnificent works of civilized nations, when ſcience, wealth, and increaſing population, have united to overcome difficulties conſidered before as unſurmountable.

When a work is to be performed, mankind at firſt make uſe of the materials which are neareſt at hand, and require the leaſt ſkill in the preparation: timber and ſtone were therefore the materials with which bridges were firſt conſtructed; and thoſe edifices have been rendered more or leſs perfect, in proportion to the quality of the materials, the ſtate of the arts, and the degree of wealth and power, in the countries in which they were erected.

In our oldeſt bridges, it is evident, there has been much timidity, and only a ſmall portion of ſkill; in deep-water, the lower parts of the piers have been conſtructed of timber, and the maſonry begins to take place at the line of low-water;—the arches are of narrow ſpan, and the maſonry employed in them is frequently compoſed partly of rubble, and partly of ſquared ſtones;—in time, means were deviſed (by uſing coffer-dams and caiſſoons) to place the maſonry as low, commonly lower, than the natural bed of the river; the arches were alſo formed of a bolder ſpan, and the maſonry was made much more perfect, being all of ſquared ſtone. In this manner, bridges have been conſtructed in Italy, France, and the Britiſh Iſles, which have juſtly been conſidered, not only as works of general utility, but of great magnificence.

In like manner, timber-bridges have been gradually improved, from the rough trunk of a tree thrown acroſs a ſmall ſtream, to the bold and ingenious labours of the Swiſs carpenter at Schaffhauſen.

Bridges continued to be chiefly compoſed of timber or of ſtone, till of late years, on account of economy, in ſome caſes they have been built with bricks. Metals, not being found in a pure ſtate, require much labour and expence to make them ſubſervient to the purpoſes of man, and therefore in the uncultivated periods of ſociety were not applied to works of great magnitude; but the important improvements in chymical and mechanical knowledge have in a great degree removed thoſe difficulties, and rendered them not only the moſt powerful but the moſt uſeful means of man.

Iron being the moſt abundant, cheap, and generally uſeful of all the metals, has, of late years, been applied in all works where great ſtrength was required in proportion to the weight of the material; hence cylinders, beams, and pumps for ſteam-engines, boats* and barges for canals and navigable rivers, beams† and pillars for large buildings, and bridges have been conſtructed of iron.

The firſt iron-bridge we know of, is over the river Severn, near Coalbrooke-Dale, in Shropſhire; it conſiſts of an arch 100 feet and 6 inches in the ſpan, and riſes 45 feet; there are five ribs, each caſt in two pieces, ſecured, where they join at the crown of the arch, by a caſt-iron key-plate, and connected together horizontally

* Mr. John Wilkinſon has conſtructed boats and barges of iron, ſome of which are uſed on the River Severn, and the others upon the canals in Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire.

† A large manufactory for ſpinning flax into thread, by machinery worked by a ſteam-engine, has been erected at Shrewſbury, by Mr. Bage, where there are four heights of floors and a roof, compoſed of brick arches which are ſupported by caſt-iron beams and pillars.

and vertically by caſt-iron braces, formed with dovetails and forelocks; the ribs are covered with caſt iron plates, and the railing to the ſides is of iron, the total weight of iron is 378 ton and a half; the project's being carried into execution, was chiefly owing to the genius and exertions of Mr. John Wilkinſon and Mr. Abraham Darley, iron-maſters, whoſe ſcientific knowledge and extenſive practice in all that regards the manufacture of iron have long been known to the public. The bridge was built by Mr. Abraham Darley, and the iron-work was caſt at Coalbrooke-Dale, in the year 1779. It was a bold effort; for in the firſt inſtance, in adopting a new material they exceeded the ſpan of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, which had been conſidered as a great exertion with ſtone.

The iron-work of this bridge has fully juſtified the idea of making uſe of that metal; for it is at this time as perfect as when it was firſt put up, except the cracking of ſome of the ſmall pieces, owing to the giving way of the abutments of ſtone, which it is to be regetted were not made ſufficiently ſtrong to oppoſe the great maſs of alluvial earth, of which the very high and ſteep adjoining banks are compoſed; for if thoſe abutments had been fortunately built on the coal-meaſures, no ſuch ſlip could have taken place.

The ſecond iron-bridge was built over the ſame river, about two miles above the former one, at a place called Buildwas. It was erected at the expence of the county of Salop, agreeably to a plan and under the direction of Mr. Thelford, who is employed as ſurveyor of the public works of that county; it was alſo caſt at Coalbrooke-Dale, in 1795 and 1796. It conſiſts of one arch of 130 feet in the ſpan, and riſes from the ſpringing to the ſoffit of the arch 27 feet; in this bridge, as it was neceſſary to keep the roadway as low as poſſible, the principle of the Schaffhauſen-bridge is in ſome degree adopted, for the outſide ribs are made to go up as high as the tops of the railing; they are connected with the ribs that bear the covering plates, by means of pieces of iron dovetail'd in the form of king-poſts. The plates which form the covering over the lower-ribs, are caſt with deep flanches, are laid cloſe to each other, and form an arch of themſelves, ſo that altogether the bridge is compact and firm; the weight of iron, is 173 tons, 18 and a half hundred weight. Some ſmaller bridges, and an aqueduct at Longden (the firſt made of iron for a navigable canal), have alſo been made under Mr. Thelford's direction, in Shropſhire.

The next bridge, on a large ſcale, which was made of iron, was that over the River Wear, at Monk-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham: the bridge is 236 feet in the ſpan, and the arch riſes only 34 feet; it is compoſed of very ſhort caſt-iron frames, which are connected together by bars of wrought iron, and hollow tubes with flanches and ſcrews; the ribs are covered with timber planking. The weight of caſt-iron uſed in this bridge is 205 tons, hammered-iron 55 tons; this bridge was built under the direction and chiefly at the expence of Rowland Burden, Eſq. It was caſt at the manufactory of Meſſrs. Walker's, of Rotheram, in Yorkſhire, and does much honour to the projector, and to the iron-maſters.

It was a conſiderable ſtep in the practice of bridge-building, being nearly double the ſpan of the arch of Buildwas, and conſiderably more than double that of the centre-arch of Blackfriar's Bridge. This will perhaps appear raſh to thoſe who have not had an opportunity of conſidering the qualities of iron, or who have not carefully compared its ſtrength with the ſtrength of the materials formerly uſed in conſtructing bridges. In great works, it is proper we ſhould proceed with caution; but the very principle of improvement muſt be wholly abandoned, if the demonſtrations of ſcience and the evidence of practical knowledge are to be diſregarded. To thoſe who will take the trouble of comparing the ſpecific gravity and the ſtrength of caſt-iron with thoſe of ſtone, it will not appear extraordinary, that by uſing that metal the practice of bridge-building may be changed, and the openings of archways made to extend far beyond what has hitherto been attempted. The advantages to be derived from this practice are obvious, and become of great national importance in every country where the free navigation of rivers is intimately connected with its proſperity.

We have been led into the conſideration of this ſubject by the information we have received reſpecting the plans for rebuilding London Bridge. Underſtanding that there was a plan for conſtructing a bridge over the Thames, of a ſingle arch of caſt-iron, we have made particular enquiries, and have authority to ſay, that the following is a correct ſtatement of the hiſtory, principles, and plan of the deſign.

The manufactures, trade, and commerce of Great Britain having increaſed to an extent unparalleled in the hiſtory of nations, a great

a great proportion of which is carried on through the metropolis by means of the fine river upon which it is ſituated, and the important centre it forms for the commerce of great part of the world; although this river forms a noble channel to admit the intercourſe of ſhips of the largeſt burthen within a few miles of the city, yet, from the increaſe of the number and ſize of the veſſels frequenting the port of London, great inconvenience and loſſes have been experienced in tranſacting the buſineſs connected with the ſhipping. The diſtance at which the large ſhips are obliged to lye, the confuſion of ſhipping in the river, the loſs of time in loading and diſcharging goods, the expence of lighterage, the frequency of theſts, the delays and vexation experienced by the merchant and manufacturer, have, at laſt, given riſe to propoſitions and plans to remedy thoſe evils.—On this great national ſubject, which embraces ſuch a variety of objects, opinions have, of courſe, been various, and ſome of them contradictory; this produced much diſcuſſion while the buſineſs remained with an open Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and, although much uſeful information was obtained, yet no project appeared to be finally agreed on and brought to maturity.

This led to the judicious meaſure of appointing a ſelect committee, conſiſting of members who were not concerned in any of the projects brought forward. This committee has made three moſt valuable reports to the Houſe of Commons, wherein every thing relative to the port of London, and the general commerce of the kingdom, as far as it is connected with this port, has been arranged with an accuracy and preciſion which will enable the legiſlature and the public to comprehend, at one view, a ſubject which requires information beyond the power of any individual to bring together.

In this great plan, they have judiciouſly divided the port of London into three parts;—the firſt is the Docks in the Iſle of Dogs, which are calculated to accommodate the Weſt India trade, which, uſually arriving in large fleets, contributed, in a peculiar degree, to the crowded and embarraſſed ſtate of the river, and which, from the valuable nature of their cargoes, were very much expoſed to depredation; there is alſo in this part a canal, by means of which, thoſe ſhips that wiſh to come up the river may avoid the circuitous rout by Greenwich and Deptford.

The ſecond part is the Docks in Wapping, which are intended for the accommodation of ſeveral great branches of our trade, which are ſubject to heavy duties; and the third is the improvement of the river, from the Tower upwards to Blackfryar's Bridge, and this part includes the re-building of London Bridge. By this means, colliers and coaſting-veſſels, and all veſſels of light burthen, are to be admitted to paſs the new London Bridge, and ſhip and diſcharge goods immediately at wharfs and warehouſes to be conſtructed along the banks of the river, and oppoſite to the centre of the city.

The two firſt parts of the plan have been ſanctioned by Parliament, and have been undertaken by incorporated companies, excepting the canal, which is now executing under the direction of the City of London.

The Committee have, in their third report, alſo recommended a general plan for improving the third or upper part of the port of London; that is, by removing the preſent London Bridge, replacing it by one of caſt-iron ſixty-five feet high in the clear above high water, with inclined planes, connecting it with the preſent ſtreets, and ſuch other improvements as may grow out of this alteration, alſo deepening the bed of the river to admit of ſhips of two hundred tons lying afloat at low water, and contracting the width of the river, in order to preſerve its preſent velocity, and to acquire ſpace for wharfs and warehouſes, and for the inclined planes, without incroaching upon the property which is now connected with the ſhores.

The portion of this plan, which has been more immediately under the conſideration of the Committee, during the preſent Seſſions of Parliament, has been a deſign of Meſſrs. Telford and Douglaſs, in which it is propoſed to conſtruct the bridge of a ſingle arch, compoſed wholly of caſt-iron; the ſpan of the arch is ſix hundred feet, being the width to which, by Mr. Jeſſop's report, the river ought to be contracted, if it is excavated to have thirteen feet at low water; the height, in the clear, above high water, is ſixty-five feet, being the elevation determined by the reſolutions of the Committee laſt ſeſſions.

The boldneſs and ſimplicity of this deſign render it an object of attention, not only to the Committee who are engaged in conſidering the further improvement of the port of London, but to men of ſcience and practical engineers, and to all who feel an intereſt in the improvement and credit of their country.

It is now generally admitted, that the preſent London Bridge ought to be re-

moved, being expenſive and dangerous in itſelf, and forming an obſtruction in the moſt valuable part of the river; if the preſent bridge is to be removed, the new bridge ſhould be rebuilt upon that plan which ſhould leave the river clear of obſtacles, and at the ſame time reflect moſt credit on the Britiſh artiſts.

If a ſingle arch can be conſtructed without endangering the ſolidity and duration of the ſtructure, moſt undoubtedly there can be only one opinion as to the propriety of adopting it: it would be a great national work, combining the greateſt degree of utility and magnificence, and ſuperior, in its kind, to any thing the world has yet ſeen.

In a work of this nature, it would have been imprudent to have been guided by the judgment or opinion of any individual; it therefore became neceſſary to collect the ſentiments of all the perſons moſt eminent for ſcientific knowledge and practical ſkill:—this has been done by the Committee, in the moſt effectual and impartial manner that could be deviſed, by tranſmitting copies of the plans, explanatory drawings, and the queries relating thereto, to perſons who are well qualified to inveſtigate the ſubject; theſe gentlemen have taken it up with an impartiality, candour, and patriotiſm, which does them honour, and have furniſhed able and ſatisfactory demonſtrations and opinions; the reſult is, that an arch of the plan and dimenſions referred to their conſideration may be conſtructed ſo as to be rendered a ſubſtantial and durable edifice.

The particulars of theſe maſterly diſquiſitions are contained in the Appendix to the 4th Report of the Select Committee for the further Improvement of the Port of London: they will be the means of throwing much new light on this important ſubject, and will, moſt probably, change the principles and practice of this ſpecies of architecture.

It would require many drawings, and much detail, to convey an adequate idea of the form and conſtruction of this magnificent arch; it cannot properly be ſhewn as a whole in a drawing upon any ſcale that would ſuit a publication of this nature: we underſtand the public curioſity will be ſpeedily gratified with a perſpective view taken from the Surry end of the preſent London Bridge, on a plate four feet long and two feet wide, and which, beſides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, from Bow Church to Whitehall, and the propoſed wharfs, warehouſes and terraces between the bridges: the bridge part is engraved by that eminent artiſt, Mr. Lowry, whoſe ſcientific knowledge is only exceeded by his dexterity as an engraver; and the reſt by Mr. Malton, whoſe views of London have done him honour, and qualify him to give the back-ground with a preciſion which no other artiſt could be expected to equal.

According to this plan, the bridge is to be compoſed wholly of caſt-iron, which is much leſs liable to decay or alteration than hammered iron; the ribs are to be caſt in portions, of as large a ſize as to be conveniently moulded and caſt correctly, and ſuch as can be readily managed in the removing and putting up; they are to be connected together by croſs and diagonal tyes and braces, placed in ſuch a manner that any of the pieces of the ribs, or tyes, or braces may be taken out ſeparately, and be replaced without injury or interruption to the bridge. The ribs will receive the weight and preſſure in a direction that the ſtreſs will operate upon the pieces of iron endways; therefore, before the bridge can give way the iron muſt be cruſhed to pieces. All the frames or ribs are to be connected vertically and horizontally, from the ſoffit of the arch to the road-way, ſo that the whole bridge will act as one frame, and by that means leſſen the lateral preſſure againſt the abutments, and guard againſt any error in the equilibration of the arch. The ribs are to be ſo diſpoſed, that they ſpread from the middle of the bridge to the abutments, with the view of cauſing the abutments to embrace a greater ſpace in the ſhore, to increaſe the width of the bridge, to accommodate the road way in turning towards the inclined planes, and to prevent any tendency the bridge might have to ſide vibrations; the ſide vibrations will be further oppoſed, by the croſs and diagonal tyes and braces, and by the plate or grating which is to be laid acroſs the ribs to receive the road-way:—the road-way is to be compoſed, firſt of a light, dry, and durable ſubſtance laid next to the iron-plates; ſecondly, of a compact ſubſtance, which will not admit of water paſſing through it; and thirdly, of the ſide paths and pavements for the driving way. The whole external form of the bridge is to be compoſed of Gothic tracery; the railing is alſo to be Gothic work, with Gothic pinnacles to receive the lamps, ſo that the bridge will, at a diſtance, have the appearance of a frame of light Gothic tracery, finiſhed on the top with that wildneſs of outline of which the Gothic ſtyle is ſo capable.

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The abutments by the ſpreading form of the bridge, their connection with the entrances at each end, and with the wharfs at each ſide, will occupy a ſpace on the ſhore ſufficient to form an ample foundation for an edifice capable of reſiſting any preſſure whatever; the form and connection of the maſonry will alſo be calculated to diſtribute the reſiſtance through the whole maſs, in the ſame manner as if it were a ſolid rock of equal magnitude; additional ſtrength will alſo be gained by the land arches or warehouſes which are under the inclined planes.

By making three entrances, or avenues, with the additional width of the bridge at each end, advantages nearly equal to thoſe ariſing from three bridges will be afforded to the public; in all reſpects, therefore, the bridge will be an original deſign, as its important ſituation and diſtinguiſhed name juſtly demands.

The ſcaffolding upon which the iron arch will be turned, is to be formed by driving rows of piles into the river, the top of which will be above low-water mark, theſe piles to be properly braced together; upon them will be raiſed a proper framing to ſupport the part of the iron which will reſt upon them; at a convenient diſtance, to admit barges to paſs. Another ſet of piles and frames will be fixed, and theſe frames will alſo be braced together at a proper height over the barge openings, which will admit of gangways being made quite acroſs the river, ſo that the whole will become one general frame from ſhore to ſhore; the top being made to ſuit the curve of the ſoffit of the arch, the iron work will then be fixed upon it with facility and eaſe. The weight of the whole iron work when diſtributed over ſo great a ſpace, is very ſmall, when compared with works conſtructed with ſtone. The ſcaffolding will not therefore require to be of the large dimenſions which may at firſt be imagined. The truth of the principles was fully proved by the very ingenious though apparently ſlight ſcaffolding, over which the arch of Wearmouth was turned; and they may be illuſtrated by ſtating, that the greateſt ſtone arches are turned upon centres framed of timber; when the courſes of ſtone have been brought up to near the crown of the arch on each ſide, the whole reſts upon the timber centres, and in large arches this weight is very great; the centre muſt however be equal to ſupport the weight, otherwiſe it would give way, and the ſtone work would fall down.

The iron arch is in fact, no more than a framing ſimilar to that for the centering for a ſtone arch, with this difference, that the iron framing has little more to carry than its own weight. The iron work having much more ſtrength than timber, may be made proportionally ſmaller: in making and putting up timber centres, there muſt be props and ſupports, and the ſcaffolding for ſupporting the iron framing may be compared to theſe props and ſupports.

By deepening and embanking the river much uſeful ſpoil will be gained, and the properties along each bank of the river, as well as the ſtreets adjoining, and leading from thence into the city, will, by a judicious arrangement be rendered very valuable: depoſits and public markets for coals may alſo be formed under the wharfs; by which means the lighterage of coals brought from the Pool up as far as Black Friars Bridge, would be completely ſaved. This plan is propoſed by Mr. Douglaſs, who has given a full deſcription of it in the Appendix to the Third Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons: from his eſtimates on the general conſumption of coal in London, it appears that the ſavings in two years will be adequate to the expence of erecting the new iron bridge; this plan merits mature conſideration; the coals being regularly ſupplied would tend to prevent ſudden injurious competition which of late years has been ſuch a burthen on the public.

If this part of the plan for improving the Port of London be ſucceſsfully executed, we ſhall be no longer reproached by foreigners, that we have one of the fineſt rivers in the world running through our principal city, yet that we ſuffer its uſefulneſs to be, in a great meaſure, deſtroyed by maintaining a ſtone embankment acroſs the moſt valuable part of it, by ſuffering its ſhores to exhibit an extent of offenſive mud, inſtead of converting them to uſeful wharfs, and its banks to be covered with mean and ſhapeleſs buildings, inſtead of edifices ſuited to ſo noble a ſituation and worthy the commercial metropolis of Europe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a period when the price of every article of life has been advanced, perhaps, to an unprecedented exceſs, either by means of a ſcarcity in the produce, or by the villainy of the dealers in this country; the attention of people has been

been turned to deviſe ſchemes and plans, in order to leſſen its preſſure and to check impoſitions; the Legiſlature has laudably given attention to the ſubject, as well as private individuals; and this great body of the nation is again to be ſolicited for an act, which, on the very firſt view, carries with it a conviction of utility and of equity:—I mean the application which the Mayor and Corporation of Worceſter intend to make, for a Bill that ſhall compel the ſelling of corn, potatoes and turnips, by the pound weight, inſtead of, as is now practiced, by meaſure. There is no one that ever purchaſed a peck of grain who will not approve of the ſcheme, and even the ſellers of corn cannot deny the real *fairneſs* of ſuch a method of ſale; although by the change, if it be adopted, they will not be gainers. To ſell grain by meaſure is, in many inſtances, as deceitful, as if a draper were to *weigh* his cloth for ſale, inſtead of cutting it out by the yard; for the variation that ariſes in the quantity of corn ſold, as is now the practice, in wet and in dry weather, is conſiderable;—but this will alſo happen I know, in ſome degree, *when 'tis weighed* out; the *knack* (as it is termed) of filling a peck or buſhel haſtily, and throwing the grain in lightly, or filling it ſlowly, by a man with a *heavy* hand, will likewiſe occaſion a difference in quantity; but no purchaſer can attempt to complain of any unfairneſs, when he ſees that the *full* meaſure is given for which he pays. The quality of grain is almoſt invariably known when in ſample by its weight, and Government contracts are always made on terms to deliver it at per buſhel of a fixed number of pounds; if then this practice is already adopted for the public ſervice, why may it not be extended in the buying and ſelling between individual dealers?—Beſides, there is much confuſion now in reconciling the average prices of England, becauſe, in ſome parts, the gallon is the meaſure for ſale, in others, the ſingle-Wincheſter buſhel, and in others, the double-Wincheſter buſhel, and the prices are inſerted in the public papers according to theſe different quantities, without remarking the ſtandard quantity; and hence, how is a perſon who is unacquainted with this, to calculate with preciſion, the general ſtate of the markets? for inſtance, in this county the double and the ſingle-Wincheſter buſhel is uſed—many do not know what it is, and if one chance to hear that wheat is ſold in a certain market, at about double what it is in his own, he ſees the enormity of the price, but knows not why: 'tis much the ſame with articles that are ſold by the pound—which is of 14, 16, or 17 ounces, according to the cuſtom of the place: this too might be regulated.

Perhaps every produce coming under the denomination of grain, ſuch as rye, peaſe, beans, oatmeal, &c. might be included in the intended regulation; and as the groſs hundred of 112lb. is a fixed weight, as well as the ounce avoirdupois, it don't appear likely that much difficulty can ariſe in determining the ſtandard by which the ſale ſhall be made, or, that it can interfere with the ingenious attempts to aſcertain a common ſtandard of weights.

I apprehend that the Magiſtrates of Worceſter have very properly invited the attention of other Corporations to this ſubject, and I am induced to ſend you this, in hopes that ſome of your intelligent Correſpondents will give attention to the ſubject; for ſurely this is a time when every perſon ought to exert himſelf to promote plans which have for their end the tendency to counteract fraud, and to benefit the community. I remain

Your, &c. &c.

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Exeter,
9th June, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I do not pretend to take any part in the *Nuteleutaiomachic** controverſy, I beg leave to ſuggeſt to the combatants on both ſides that ſome of the laborious trifles in the ſixth book of the *Anthologia* may tend to throw a little light on the ſubject, if properly managed by more able philologiſts than your humble ſervant.

There is, among the ισοψηφα or *parinumeral* pieces, one epigram, which I will here quote, to exemplify my idea.

Αλλος απο στηλικων, ὁ δ' απ' νηρος, ὁς δ' απο ποντου,
Ευπολι, σοι πεμπει δωρα γενεθλιδια.
Αλλ' ΕΜΕΘΕΝ δεξαι μουσων στιχον, ὁστις ες ΑΙΕΙ
ΜΙΜΝΟΙ και φιλιης σημα, και ευμαθιης.

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* This term is partly borrowed from Mr. Wakefield's late publication, the "*Noctes Carcerariæ*."

Agree-

Agreeably to the intention of the writer who compoſed theſe lines, the letters of the firſt diſtich, ſummed together as numerals, ſhould produce the ſame total as thoſe of the ſecond. But, as we now find the lines written, that is not the caſe: for, while the ſum of the former is only 5953, that of the latter is 6018. To a certainty, therefore, the epigram has not been handed down to us correct, as originally given by the author. To detect where the error lies, we muſt call in the aid of conjecture, guided, however, by the numbers, which will ſerve as a clue to direct us on our way.

In examining which of the words appear moſt likely to have been altered by the officious ignorance of the copyiſts, we naturally look firſt to Εμεθεν, which might have been written with or without the *paragogic* N, according to circumſtances. Perhaps I may be told that Εμεθε, without the N, is not found in Stephanus or Hederic. I grant it: but at the ſame time I hope every ſcholar will agree with me, that Εμεθεν is nothing more than Εμεθε with the addition of the paragogic N, as Ενερθε, Ενερθεν, Προσθε, Προσθεν, &c. &c.

By expunging the N (=50) from Εμεθεν, we reduce the number 6018 to 5968, which exceeds that of the firſt diſtich by only 15; and of the redundant 15 we can eaſily rid ourſelves by two very ſlight and obvious emendations.

As well as the poetic Αιει, we likewiſe find Αιεν: and this Αιεν is nothing more than Αιε, with the addition of the paragogic N; Αιε itſelf being formed by metatheſis from Αει. Although I cannot elſewhere find an example of Αιε in its ſeparate ſtate, I find it in compoſition, in the word Αιενασντα, given as a various reading—and, notwithſtanding the brand of reprobation ſtamped on it in Erneſti's edition, I cannot conſider it as a bad reading—in Odyſſey N, 109—

Εν δ' ὑδατ' ΑΙΕνασντα——

But, whether Αιενασντα be the better or the worſe reading in this paſſage, if your readers will only admit that there *was* ſuch a word as Αιε, I am ſatisfied: for I am ſure nobody can doubt of the readineſs with which the tranſcribers would have altered it to the more common Αιει. By expunging the interpolated *iota* (=10), we farther reduce the number of the corrupted diſtich to 5958, leaving only the trifling error of 5, which lurks in the word ΜΙμνοι, but which may eaſily be removed by reading ΜΕμνοι. The verb Μεμνω, which would naturally be altered by an ignorant ſcribe to the more uſual Μιμνω, is found in Stephanus, quoted from the old lexicographer. If, however, any of your readers chooſe to conſider Μεμνοι as a ſyncope for Μεμονοι, I am not diſpoſed to quarrel with him on that account; though, for my own part, I am ſatisfied with the verb Μεμνω. In either caſe, let the latter lines be read thus—

Αλλ' ΕΜΕΘΕ δειξαι μουσων στιχον, ὁστις ες ΑΙΕ
ΜΕΜΝΟΙ και φιλης σημα, και ευμαθιης—

and both diſtichs will be found perfectly *parinumeral*, as the author intended them to be, viz.

	Firſt Diſtich.			*Second.*
		times.		times.
α = 1,	occurs	7 = 7		7 = 7
γ = 3		1 = 3		... ...
δ = 4		4 = 16		1 = 4
ε = 5		6 = 30		8 = 40
η = 8		1 = 8		3 = 24
θ = 9		1 = 9		2 = 18
ι = 10		6 = 60		10 = 100
κ = 20		1 = 20		2 = 40
λ = 30		5 = 150		3 = 90
μ = 40		1 = 40		6 = 240
ν = 50		3 = 150		3 = 150
ξ = 60		... ...		1 = 60
ο = 70		10 = 700		4 = 280
π = 80		7 = 560		... ...
ρ = 100		2 = 200		... ...
σ = 200		5 = 1000		8 = 1600
τ = 300		2 = 600		2 = 600
υ = 400		2 = 800		2 = 800
φ = 500		... ...		1 = 500
χ = 600		... ...		1 = 600
ω = 800		2 = 1600		1 = 800
		5953		5953

If my conjectural emendations be admitted as reſtorative of the true readings, it ſeems to follow that the author of the verſes under conſideration did not conceive the *paragogic* N neceſſary to lengthen a ſhort ſyllable in the *cæſura*. That point, however, I leave to be canvaſſed by thoſe gentlemen who have taken a more active part in the diſcuſſion of the queſtion than I am diſpoſed to take, and who will find, among the nick-nack trifles of the *Anthologia*, other pieces which may be made to furniſh grounds of argument on the ſubject.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

May 1, 1801. J. CAREY.

P. S. I have this moment ſeen, in page 318 of your laſt Number, "*Mr. Dyer's Reply*

fly to Mr. Carey."—As Mr. Dyer intends to drop the controverſy, ſo ſhall I after a brief notice of one or two paſſages in his *Reply*.

He ſays—"*All that I know* of the poets "themſelves (nobody, I believe, knows much "more) is this:—that Leonidas, *a modern* "*Greek poet*, excelled in writing a ſpecies of "verſe," &c.—If Mr. Dyer, when he undertook to unriddle and tranſlate two of Leonidas's trifles, had only taken the trouble of reading, in the ſame page, a few lines more than he quoted from him, he might have diſcovered that the poet was a native of Alexandria—was cotemporary with the empreſs Agrippina—and was noticed by the reigning emperor, to whom he had the honour of preſenting at leaſt *three* ſucceſſive volumes of his poems. From book i. of the *Anthologia*, ch. 68, he might have further learned (if that were of any conſequence) that Leonidas was a mathematician and aſtronomer as well as a poet: for we may ſafely conclude that this was the ſame Leonidas, partly from his own words, συγγενεταις γνωριμος Ιταλιδαις, &c. partly from the mathematic turn of his genius, diſplayed in the accommodation of his verſes to arithmetical as well as poetic numbers.—Now, if the cotemporary of Agrippina, living at a period when the Greek language was yet in its purity, is to be ſcornfully depreciated as "*a modern Greek*," in what claſs are we to rank Plutarch and Lucian and Marcus Antoninus, who wrote ſo long poſterior to Leonidas—and, much later than theſe, the great Longinus? *Longinus* to be contemned as "*a modern Greek!*"—I hope Mr. Dyer does not carry his ideas of moderniſm to that extent.

He accuſes me of "*flying off* to higher "matter, and *leaving the poor epigrams to ſhift for* "*themſelves.*"—I had no further occaſion for the epigrams: I did not want to either unriddle or tranſlate them: I reſorted to a higher ſource, to Homer himſelf, for arguments in ſupport of the opinion founded on the epigrams: in reply to which arguments, Mr. Dyer quotes Gruter and Gronovius and Montfaucon, to prove, *not* the Greek mode of *pronunciation*, which was the only point to be proved—but the Greek mode of *penmanſhip and ſculpture*, which has as little to do in the deciſion of the queſtion, as the Greek mode of *eating and drinking*.

He aſſerts that the verſes of Nicodemus "*abound with falſe quantities*," and quotes the authority of Mr. Wakefield for pronouncing two of them to be "*proper monſters.*"* He points out, as a heinous ſin againſt proſody, the *alpha* long in αγομεν. But *alpha* is one of the *common* vowels, and is indiſcriminately made either long or ſhort by Homer in Αρης, ανηρ, &c. If this reaſon will not ſatisfy Mr. Dyer, perhaps I may ſatisfy him by aſſerting that αγομεν is not the preſent tenſe, but the *ſecond aoriſt*, as ηγαγομην in the ſubſequent epigram on a ſimilar ſubject and a ſimilar occaſion: wherefore, in reading Εκ θαλαμων αγομεν, the Ionic dialect, without the augment, gives us the *alpha* ſhort—in reading backward Αγομεν εκ θαλαμων, the Doric gives αγομεν for αγομεν, with the *alpha* long; and thus the pretended "*monſter*" of "*falſe quantity*" will prove to be nothing more than a dialectic variation, overlooked by Mr. Dyer.

Further, Nicodemus has ſome ſhort ſyllables made long by the *cæſura*, after the example of Homer and other (not "*modern*") poets—among the reſt (one of Mr. Wakefield's monſters) the final ſyllable of εγραφεν lengthened before a vowel in the *penthemimeral cæſura*. But, with all due deference to Mr. Wakefield, I cannot conſider this as a *monſter* more juſtly deſerving to be pierced with the arrows of conjectural criticiſm than a ſimilar diaſtole in Homer, Iliad Ξ, 1—

Νεστορα δ' ουκ ελαΘΕΝ ιαχη, πινοντα περ εμπης—

than δ.δοΜΕΝ, Iliad B, verſ. 228—or αγαΓΕΝ, Hymn. in Mercur. verſ. 12—with many others of the ſame kind, which might be quoted from the beſt Greek and Latin poets. Or, granting it ſtill to be a *monſter*, Mr. Wakefield has ſhown how eaſily the *monſter* may be ſubdued by the bare tranſpoſition of a word, without the alteration of a ſingle letter—being, as he ſuppoſes, nothing more than an error of the copyiſt, ſuch as may be found in almoſt every page of the old manuſcripts.

With reſpect to the other *monſter*—

Πεντελικης ΜΕ Πανα πετρης——

though I do not pretend to defend it by alleging the practice of Homer who abounds with ſhort monoſyllables made long in the firſt half of a foot*—yet I believe no impartial judge will deem that ſingle blemiſh (ſuppoſing it a blemiſh) ſufficient to juſtify Mr. Dyer's unqualified condemnation of Nicodemus's verſes. And, whereas he roundly aſſerts that "*in almoſt every one of the epigrams there is a violation of the rules of proſody*," I think I may ſafely venture to maintain, that, unleſs he ſtill inſiſt on the paſſages here noticed, he cannot produce, from the αντιστροφωνα of Nicodemus† or the ισοψηφα of Leonidas, a ſingle inſtance of an unlicenſed infringement of the eſtabliſhed laws of Greek verſification; and, therefore, that the verſes of thoſe poets are not, as he ſays, "*proper monſters injudiciouſly introduced by Mr. Carey in a queſtion concerning accent and quantity.*"

J. C.

May 3.

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* See Iliad B, 58, 196—Γ, 125, 221—Δ, 161, 274—I, 255, 498, 516—Λ, 10, 37, 378, 541, 810, &c. &c. &c.

† To ſome of your readers, it may perhaps be not diſagreeable to be informed that SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS gives us the following *antiſtrophic* couplet, lib. ix. epiſt. 13—

Præcipiti modo quod decurrit tramite flumen,
Tempore conſumptum jam cito deficiet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my remarks on the pauſe in the hexameter verſe, called κατα τριτον τροχαιον, I ſhould not have forgotten to notice ſuch lines as the following:

Ευδομες ευ μαλα μακρον ατερμονα νυκτος υπνον.

This caſe, indeed, I conſider as a ſpecies of *ſeſquicæſura*, in like manner as the place of the ordinary *cæſura* is often ſupplied by a monoſyllable, as

Hoc ſat erit. Scio *me* Danais de claſſibus unum.

In endeavouring to explain the cauſe why the above-mentioned pauſe is ſo agreeable to the ear, I ſhould have taken into the account the natural ſweetneſs of the *trochee*.

With reſpect to the uſe of ſuch words as *ămāntēs* in the Latin poets, I find, upon enquiry, that Lucretius, after the Greek manner, frequently uſes them after the *ſeſquicæſura* in the third foot, as,

Cumfremitu, fævit*que minaci* murmurepontum;

that Ovid generally ſets a ſhort monoſyllable before them, as likewiſe Virgil, who employs them very rarely, except at the cloſe of the verſe, in which, if I miſtake not, he is followed by Lucan, Statius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Claudian. The reaſon of the ſhort monoſyllable appears to be, that, by being uttered with the following word, it produces to the ear the effect of ſuch a word as *vĕnĭentēs*, which is readily admitted into that ſtation of the verſe. That this is the fact, is manifeſt from the following conſideration, that the Latin poets, who do not like ſuch words as *vĕnĭentēs* at the end of the verſe, are equally averſe to the ſhort monoſyllable before ſuch words as *ămāntēs* at the cloſe of the line; but that the Greeks, who often terminate their hexameter with ſuch words as κατευνασεν, have alſo no objection to ſuch terminations as μη σε παρειπη, Hom. Il. i. 555. And perhaps it is for the ſame reaſon that the Greeks have no objection to a word of two ſhort ſyllables before the concluding ſpondee, as, δυο παιδε, Il. ii. 731. Lucretius, who in this alſo has the authority of the Greeks, occaſionally uſes ſuch words as *ămāntēs* in the following ſtation of the verſe:

Sive *vŏlŭptās* eſt, ſive eſt contrarius ardor.

To which Virgil has approached very near in one or two inſtances, as,

Melle *ſŏpōrātam* et medicatis frugibus offam.

Whether the following line of Lucretius can plead any authority or parallel example, I do not know:

Per ſimulacra *lĕōnūm* cætera, quæ videt æque.

The whole matter is of no great conſequence; but no peculiarity is too minute to deſerve notice. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cheſhunt, June 2, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Memoirs of ſome Sovereign Princes, given in your late Numbers, while they have, I doubt not, gratified and informed your Readers, have probably afforded to ſome of them conſiderable matter for ſpeculation. The general ſtrain of them is perhaps not perfectly accordant with the uſual ſpirit of your Miſcellany; yet I ſhould deſpiſe the bigotry of one who ſhould blame their inſertion on that account. It is enough, if you are ready to give place to ſuch remarks as may be thought uſeful to correct any falſe bias which their writer may have contracted. I ſhall at preſent deſire that favour from you, with reſpect to a few obſervations on the Memoirs of the preſent Duke of Parma.

The moſt remarkable thing related of this potentate is the account of his education; by which it appears, that, as far as nature would permit, there was a chance that even a prince of the Spaniſh line might have attained a portion of light and knowledge. The writer fairly lets us know, that this favourable proſpect was owing to the choice made of the celebrated Abbé de Condillac for a preceptor—a man well known to the literary world as an ingenious and profound reaſoner on the moſt important topics relative to the human mind, as well as an elegant writer. He gives an inſtructive account from Condillac himſelf of the proceſs followed in opening the pupil's underſtanding; and he concludes with lamenting, that the prince ſhould have loſt all theſe advantages, by "becoming addicted to falſe devotion." So far all is well and conſiſtent; but in the next column we find a very different repreſentation given of the affair. Borrowing lights from the Abbé Barruel's diſcoveries, he imputes the whole of this project of making a prince ſomewhat better than a puppet, to a deep-laid plot of the French Encyclopædiſts, who, doubtleſs, thought it a wonderful ſtroke to ſeat philoſophy upon a throne of Italy. D'Alembert, "a profeſſed Atheiſt," it ſeems, propoſed Condillac, another "profeſſed Atheiſt," for the Prince's tutor. It might ſeem extraordinary that men of this character ſhould be applied to on ſuch an occaſion; but we ſoon after find this ſuppoſed Atheiſm ſoftened down to "Materialiſm," which is underſtood to be a ſynonymous term. We in England know, however, that one of the acuteſt philoſophers of the age, who, ſo far from being an Atheiſt, is a very zealous Chriſtian, makes no ſcruple of declaring himſelf a Materialiſt. The truth of the matter then ſeems to be, that, by

by ſome means or other, one of the ableſt men in France was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Parma, inſtead of one of the eccleſiaſtics to whoſe charge the education of ſovereigns has uſually fallen: an alarming circumſtance, doubtleſs, in the eyes of the ex-Jeſuit Barruel, whoſe former ſociety founded its greatneſs upon the influence it acquired by becoming the inſtitutors and directors of moſt of the crowned heads in Europe. Whether a Proteſtant is bound to think in the ſame way, will admit of a diſpute; nor perhaps will every one be ſenſible of Voltaire's "effrontery," in congratulating his friends upon ſuch an event. By Condillac's own account, it appears that he taught his pupil the Catechiſm and Bible; but the governor who ſucceeded him found that he had "neglected the religious part of his duty." We may perhaps venture to ſuppoſe that this neglect conſiſted in not having ſufficiently trained him to the tactics of catholic devotion, or, poſſibly, not having inſpired him with a due abhorrence of hereſy. Of the manner in which the "more religious governor" impreſſed his mind, we may judge by the curious piece of information, that "the Prince was ſo penetrated with a ſenſe of his paſt dangers, as to take an oath before an image of the bleſſed Virgin, that he would forget all he had learned from ſuch an impure ſource;" and we may be well aſſured that he kept his word. It is afterwards obſerved to be aſtoniſhing, that the philoſopher ſhould openly teach his royal pupil the pernicious principles which he has ſo carefully concealed in his works; but where is the proof or probability that he did inculcate ſuch principles? The Prince's fright certainly implies no more than the conſciouſneſs of ſome paſt omiſſions, which his new director had repreſented to him in a heinous ligh. Theſe, it ſeems, he has ſince amply compenſated, by adopting all the minute devotion of a Capuchin Friar, with which the greateſt part of his time is occupied. Truly, it may admit of a doubt, whether he has been much a gainer by his change of an inſtructor! That Condillac attempted too much for the capacity of his pupil is highly probable; and certainly it is an eaſier thing to teach Ave Marias, than mathematical or metaphyſical theorems. It would, however, have been ſomewhat curious to have ſeen how a prince would turn out under the education of a philoſopher:—We know perfectly well what they become under the tuition of monks and prelates.

Your's, &c. N. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEW *of* RELIGION, MANNERS, &c. *in the* ISLAND *of* CORFU*.

RELIGION.

TWO religions are profeſſed in Corfu, the Latin and the Greek. The rites and obſervances of the former being pretty well known to the generality of Engliſh readers, it is unneceſſary here to dwell upon them. The two following particulars, however, appear not wholly unworthy of notice.

By a decree of the Venetian ſenate, the commander in chief at Corfu, attended by his entire houſhold, which is emphatically ſtyled his court, is obliged to attend the celebration of divine ſervice in the cathedral on the principal feſtivals, ſuch as Chriſtmas, Eaſter, &c. The archbiſhop, arrayed in his pontifical robes, repairs at the head of his clergy to the church door, where the commander in chief, in full gala dreſs, awaits his arrival. They enter the church together; but the prelate takes the right hand. On the left, in the choir, oppoſite to the epiſcopal throne, ſtands that of the general, whoſe ſuite are placed, each according to his rank, in a pew lined with crimſon velvet. On retiring from church, the ſame order is obſerved as in entering: but the general now takes the right of the archbiſhop. When aſked to explain the reaſon of this difference, a Venetian anſwers that the prelate is the ſuperior in entering his cathedral, but is only a ſubject when he comes out.

"I complied," ſays a late traveler, "with the invitation given to me by a newly-ordained prieſt to attend his firſt maſs. The ſervice being concluded, he ſeated himſelf in an arm-chair, with his back turned to the altar. His relatives, his friends, the perſons whom he had invited, others who had been attracted by curioſity, went one after another to kneel before the new prieſt, kiſſed his hand, and retired, after having depoſited a piece of money in a baſin placed on a ſmall table by his ſide. In imitation of the others, I in my turn approached the altar, where I aſcertained a fact which I could have ſcarcely believed when firſt I was informed of the cuſtom: without kneeling, or imprint-

* The invaſion of the French muſt no doubt have lately introduced many innovations, which are not here noticed; the picture being intended to repreſent the Corſiots ſuch as they were previouſly to the entrance of their Gallic viſitors.

ing

ing with my lips a token of veneration on the hand of the prieſt, I caſt my tribute into the baſin. It was a liberal tribute; wherefore it gained for me a ſmile of approbation from the young prieſt, and from another eccleſiaſtic who was attentively occupied by his ſide in watching the receipts. In conſideration of my preſent, I was indulgently pardoned for my neglect of the other formalities."—This ceremony is called *Mancia*. Sometimes a young prieſt, entertaining doubts of a large contribution, ſells the produce before hand for whatever ſum he can obtain; in which caſe the purchaſer takes the ſtation of the aſſiſtant eccleſiaſtic, and perſonally ſuperintends the baſin.

GREEK CHURCH.

The Corfiots, converted to Chriſtianity by Saint Jaſon and Saint Soſipater, embraced that ſchiſm, which, ſprung from ambition and the luſt of pre-eminence, finally terminated in the ſeparation of the two churches, which till then had been united. The iſle of Corfu was ſubject to the patriarchal juriſdiction of Conſtantinople, where the Greek ritual at that time flouriſhed alone and unrivaled.

The Greek church at Corfu has for its chief a *protopapa*, or head-prieſt, elected in an aſſembly of the clergy and the nobility. That office is conferred upon none except an eccleſiaſtic of a noble family admitted to the council. It is not perſonal merit that determines the ſuffrages: they were principally ſwayed by the influence and liberality of the candidate. Some time previous to the election, he goes, accompanied by his relatives and friends, to canvas for the votes of the nobles and of the *papas* or prieſts, who enjoy the deep and reſpectful bows which they publicly receive on thoſe occaſions, but who are not uſually ſatisfied without more ſubſtantial tokens of good-will—

The ceremony of the election is conducted in the hall where the nobles hold their aſſemblies. The interior part of that hall is ſurrounded with benches: in the fartheſt part, a ſmall wooden baluſtrade incloſes a table covered with a cloth, and the ſeats deſtined for the governor and the other chief officers of the government. The Venetian nobles who compoſe his court, together with the aides-de camp, are placed by their ſide. Theſe are the only perſons allowed to appear armed at thoſe aſſemblies; a precaution which originated in the ſuſpicious policy of the government.

The nobles and the papas being ranged on the benches, a *faute* or beadle, clad in a dreſs of mean blue cloth, and wearing on his head a cap of the ſame, but decorated in front with a ſilver plate impreſſed with the arms of the city, loudly and repeatedly calls forth the name of one of the candidates. The candidates, meanwhile, humbly ſtanding at the door with their heads uncovered, and ſurrounded by their relatives, who on this occaſion are not admitted into the aſſembly, ſolicit, with lowly and repeated bows, the votes of their fellow-citizens.

Two other *fantes* now advance and take from the table a baſket filled with little balls, which they diſtribute to the nobles and papas. The governor alone receives two. Next comes forward a fourth *fante*, who paſſes along the ranks with a balloting-box which has one hole without to admit the hand, and two within communicating to ſeparate drawers, ſo that each voter may drop in his ball for or againſt the candidate without being diſcovered; a very prudent and neceſſary precaution in a country where vengeance is encouraged by impunity. While the balloting-box is going round, the *fante* continues to repeat the name of the candidate, who inceſſantly renews the mute ſolicitation of his humble bows. When the votes are collected, the box is preſented to the governor, who perſonally counts them, and finally names the ſucceſsful candidate. The latter, amid loud applauſes and congratulations, advances to thank the governor, who poſſeſſes a caſting vote, and who anſwers him by a ſlight compliment pronounced in a tone of protection. The populace, aſſembled in crowds at the door of the council-hall, are immediately informed of the election by the *fantes*, who, toſſing up their caps, and joining the notes of very ſhrill whiſtles to the joyous ſhouts of the multitude, make ſtrenuous efforts to ſignaliſe their zeal by the vehemence of their cries.

The new *protopapa* is immediately veſted with his ceremonial robes in the council-chamber. They conſiſt of a long gown of crimſon ſatin, a *ſoutane**, girdle, and *calotte*†, of the ſame ſtuff, and an ample velvet hat of the ſame colour, from which hang two enormous ſilk taſſels. The paſtoral ſtaff is compoſed of ſeveral pieces of ivory joined together, and terminating in a large ball.

Scarcely is the new *protopapa* arrayed,

* A garment cloſe from the hips upward, wide and flowing from the hips to the ground.

† A ſkull-cap.

when he ſeats himſelf in a chair provided for that purpoſe by the governor: but he does not ſit in it gratuitouſly; for that honor coſts him a certain ſum*, which by a very ancient cuſtom he is obliged to pay. Four ſturdy *fantes* now joyouſly raiſe on their ſhoulders the head of the church, who ſits tottering in his chair, and expoſed to a thouſand oſcillations. He is ſoon environed by a crowd of people whoſe eager zeal to approach him frequently interrupts the benedictions which he liberally beſtows on all around. The noiſe of firing reſounds on every ſide, the bells ring in all the churches; and in the midſt of this din he is conducted to the Greek cathedral, where a long and clamorous litany is ſung. Thence he is carried home to receive the more peaceful compliments of his relatives and friends, but not without having been expoſed to many riſks on his elevated ſeat, from the ardent zeal diſplayed by the multitude in doing honor to their ſpiritual chief.

"Having followed the new protopapa to his houſe," ſays the traveler already quoted, who witneſſed one of theſe elections, "I obſerved a table copiouſly furniſhed with refreſhments, which muſt neceſſarily have been provided ſome days antecedent to the election, and which excited in my mind a ſuſpicion that the expenſe had not been incurred without a previous certainty of ſucceſs. A by-ſtander confirmed my doubts reſpecting the purity of the voters' conduct, by informing me that it was uſual to purchaſe their ſuffrages.

"The clergy and the nobles, having promiſcuouſly crowded into the hall, loſt no time in preparing to do honor to the repaſt. After a ſhort compliment paid to the taſte and munificence of their entertainer, they ruſhed to ſtorm the table, which ſoon became the ſcene of a downright battle where ſuperior ſtrength gained all the advantage. The church confounded at this moment with the nobility rendered the ſpectacle the more curious, even from a diſtance. The clerical robe, it is true, was not convenient for ſcrambling in a throng: but how advantageous was it found in affording a vaſt reſervoir in which the wearer might abundantly depoſit the fruits of his dexterity and vigorous exertions! I ſaw perſons, whom I had at firſt ſuppoſed to be men of ſome education, greedily ſwallowing biſcuits, ſweetmeats, &c. &c. cramming their pockets with them, and even filling their hats. I was aſtoniſhed at their indecent gluttony; and they were ſurpriſed to ſee my coldneſs at ſo intereſting a moment. Indeed I had felt no inclination to hazard my perſon in the ſkirmiſh: but it is to be obſerved, that at all tables it is cuſtomary for the gueſts to fill their pockets when their ſtomachs can no longer ſecond their greedineſs. The field of battle being at length abandoned by the nobles and clergy, was left to be gleaned by a ſelect party of the mob, whoſe ardor in the buſineſs fully juſtified the precaution I had taken of keeping aloof from the affray. After this, a number of loaves and ſome pieces of ſmall coin were diſtributed to the multitude who, during the whole time of the feaſt, had continued ſhouting under the windows."

A ceremony of this kind takes place at each election: but the degree of ſumptuouſneſs which marks the entertainment, entirely depends on the diſpoſition of the individual elected. He might in fact confine his treat to a few cups of coffee and chocolate, which would no doubt be more economic: but this would, in the eyes of the people, appear a heinous violation of decorum: and, although avarice be a ſtriking *trait* in the Grecian character, vanity is no leſs a conſpicuous feature. Both are reconciled in this affair: the public ſhow and flaſh of the feſtival-day is afterward compenſated by rigid parſimony in private to re-eſtabliſh the equilibrium.

The *protopapa* of Corfu is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the other Venetian iſles by the title of the Great *Protopapa*: he is immediately dependent on the patriarch of Conſtantinople, and poſſeſſes all the epiſcopal powers. He performs all the functions of a biſhop, and enjoys, in common with the biſhops, the privilege of leaning on his paſtoral ſtaff as he walks—a diſtinctive privilege of the epiſcopacy.

He continues five years in office: after the expiration of that period, he returns to the claſs of ordinary *papas*, retaining no other advantage from his late elevation than a ſomewhat greater portion of reſpect, and the privilege of wearing a crimſon girdle.

His revenue is confined to the caſual perquiſites of his office; and his ſkill in augmenting their amount can alone indemnify him for the expenſes by which he purchaſed his nomination.

There are canons attached to the cathedral, as to that of the Latin church: but they have no fixed prebend. The only advantage conferred on them by their canonicate is that of being at the head of the

* About thirteen ſhillings ſterling.

the clergy. They are diſtinguiſhed by a violet girdle, and a cord and ſmall taſſel of the ſame color to their hats. From marriages, baptiſms, and burials, they, as well as the *protopapa*, derive ſome caſual emoluments: the *protopapa* uſually receives about nine ſhillings ſterling on theſe occaſions, and each canon about half a crown, with a wax taper of a pound weight.

One of the moſt lucrative articles of their ſpiritual traffic, and at the ſame time one of the moſt effectual means of keeping the people in ſtupid ignorance and ſubjection, is the anathema. Under the ſlighteſt pretext, a Greek can obtain a ſentence of excommunication againſt his neighbour: the latter has equally an opportunity of returning the compliment by another excommunication, which invalidates that obtained againſt him by his enemy. The ſame prieſt ſerves both parties with impartial and equal zeal. Theſe thunders of the Greek church prove very expenſive to the fools who have recourſe to them.

The ceremony is performed in public, in the open ſtreet, and oppoſite to the door of the perſon on whom the ſentence of excommunication is to fall. The ſucceſs is reckoned much more certain when the complainant can afford to pay a ſufficient ſum to induce the *protopapa* to come in perſon at the head of his clergy to pronounce the anathema. In ſuch caſe, the prelate repairs to the appointed place, arrayed in a mourning dreſs, holding a black taper in his hand, preceded by a great crucifix and banner, both likewiſe black; his attendants alſo being dreſſed in mourning.

The *protopapa* accompanies his imprecations by violent geſtures, and, having pronounced the dread formula, retires ſhaking his robe. The excommunicate perſon is from that moment excluded from every church, and cut off from all participation in the prayers of the faithful: nor can he be reſtored to his former rights except by a counter excommunication, which if he be unable to purchaſe, it frequentlyhappens thathe proceeds to the moſt deſperate extremes, and avenges himſelf on his enemy by aſſaſſinating him. The lower claſſes of the people entertain ſo awful an idea of thoſe excommunications, as to be impreſſed with a belief that the earth trembles at the moment when the ſentence is pronounced; inſomuch that individuals have been obſerved to manifeſt their terror by ſhrieks, and to behave as if the earth really had trembled.

If the Greek prieſts are thus crafty and attentive in availing themſelves of every circumſtance calculated to ſtrengthen their authority over an ignorant multitude enſlaved to the moſt abſurd prejudices, the Venetian government does not neglect to take equal advantage of the popular credulity. The thunders of anathema are ſometimes hurled againſt whole villages on occaſions when little hope is entertained of ſucceſs from the employment of an armed force. Thoſe villages are thus completely cut off from all communication with the reſt of the country; and the unfortunate inhabitants, after having complied with the orders for the neglect of which they had been excluded from the pale of the church, deem themſelves thrice happy to be re-admitted to the communion of the faithful on paying a certain contribution. It may naturally be ſuppoſed that the expedient of counter-excommunication cannot be employed againſt the government.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not think the account in your laſt Magazine of the perſon who was confined with an iron-maſk correct.

From what I have read, Louis XIV. was more jealous of Fouquet with his miſtreſſes, than Colbert was of him as miniſter.

There is a very particular account who the iron-maſk was, in the Life of Marſhal de Richelieu, and alſo the famous means by which it was procured.

But in the Memoirs of Louis XIV. by M. Anquetil, page 188 of the firſt volume, quoting the Memoirs of the Duke de St. Simon, he ſays, that when the ſuperintendant Fouquet heard M. de Lauzun, who had been ſent to Pignerol on the rupture of his marriage with Mademoiſelle de Montpenſier, relate his ſucceſſes at court, and that he had once obtained the King's conſent to his marriage with this great heireſs; Fouquet believed him quite mad; for when he had been in power about ten years be ore, he was then but a younger ſon of a Gaſcon family, of the name of Peguelin.

This was in 1671. When the court afterwards thought proper to indulge the ſuperintendant, by allowing his family to viſit him, he related to them what M. de Lauzun had told him, and thought they were all mad, when they agreed to the truth of all he had heard.

I have mentioned all theſe circumſtances

to

to ſhew, that there was not any neceſſity for the government to be ſo careful of Fouquet, as to ſend him to Paris with an iron-maſk; and that after the indulgence of his family being allowed to viſit him, the precaution was uſeleſs. I do not therefore believe the card, ſaid to have been found in the Baſtille, has any connection whatever with the man with the iron-maſk mentioned by Voltaire. Great care was taken when he died to burn every thing belonging to him—of courſe the warrants of reception would have been deſtroyed. You may ſee alſo a note on this ſubject, by the Abbé Soulavie, in his Life of the Marſhal de Richelieu.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
A. B.

May 14, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE *of* GERMAN LITERATURE *at* PARIS.

THE Pariſian critics are divided into two hoſtile parties with reſpect to the value of German literature, which for the laſt four years has attracted more attention than formerly, and been ſerved up in various tranſlations to the French public, who think it quite ſuperfluous to learn any except their own univerſal language. The emigrants, indeed, who had returned from Germany, did their beſt to turn to good account the talent they had acquired during their exile: but, except ſome novels by Schulz, Lafontaine, and Spieſs, which were ſuited to the taſte of the frivolous and ſentimental claſs of readers, nothing would take root and thrive. The firſt forcible impulſe towards German literature was given in Paris, as in London, by one of Kotzebue's plays, "Miſanthropy and Repentance," which the Citoyenne Mole imported from Amſterdam to the French capital. It is almoſt incredible what mighty effect that piece produced at the Theatre Feydeaux; where, as a wit obſerved, they began to ſob and melt into tears even when paying the entrance-money at the door. From that time the Pariſians began to believe, that the Germans actually poſſeſſed ſome genius; and even Madame Stael, in her ingenious work on literature, allowed them a manly energy, although ſhe as good as denied them all claim to taſte. In the mean time, the tranſlators proceeded briſkly with their work, in order to keep alive and increaſe the riſing flame of enthuſiaſm for this branch of Northern literature. To Kotzebue's ſucceeded the moſt celebrated German dramas which were not already known from Junker's and Friedel's Theatre. But ſome unlucky genius ſo ordered it, that here again they made an egregious miſtake in their choice. Schiller's "Cabal and Love," was completely damned when produced on the French ſtage. Before that, a very indifferent tranſlation of two volumes of his "Theatre" had been ſent forth, and rouſed the French critics to arms. Some pieces of Kotzebue even could now no longer meet with that favourable reception which had at firſt been given to his *Miſanthropie et Repentir*. Iffland's *Foreſters*, and ſome other dramatic pieces which were offered to the faſtidious Pariſians, fell to the ground, to riſe no more.—Two tranſlations of Wieland's *Oberon* made their appearance, but unfortunately they were *proſaical* in more than one ſenſe of the word. The doer of one of theſe tranſlations ſent a copy of it to Wieland at Oſſmanſtädt, by whom he had been once hoſpitably entertained at Weimar: but the venerable poet was ſo provoked on reading it, that he would not let it remain even one night under his roof.—Bitaubé, who had reſided many years at Berlin, as member of the royal academy, but during the Revolution returned to Paris, where he became a member of the National Inſtitute, ventured to try his ſtrength upon Göthe's idyllic epopöe *Hermann and Dorothy*. But the proſaic chanter of the chaſte Joſeph and of the Batavians, ſo far from being able to transfuſe into his tranſlation the peculiar beauties of the original, did not even render the ſenſe in general correctly. With ſomewhat better ſucceſs, Citizen Cramer tranſlated Klopſtock's *Hermann's-Schlacht* and *Bardiete*: but the diſh itſelf did not ſuit the ſtomachs of Frenchmen, even though it had not been cooked in a German-French kitchen. The conſequence was, that almoſt the whole was ſold for waſte-paper. The enterpriſing brothers Levrault of Straſburg and Paris laſt year eſtabliſhed a ſeparate journal for German literature, entitled the *Bibliotheque Germanique*, the editing of which was jointly undertaken by the Canoneſs Polier and Citizens Labaume and Dumaimieux. This would certainly be the ſureſt medium for bringing quickly and generally into circulation among the French ſuch of the neweſt productions of German literature as are moſt diſtinguiſhed for wit or ſolid learning. But then the *Bibliotheque Britannique*, publiſhed at Geneva, with much taſte and effect, by Pictet and his coadjutors, ſhould have ſerved as a model to it. Unfortunately, however, the editors of the

the *Bibliotheque Germanique* were at too great a diſtance to be able to cull the freſheſt and moſt fragrant bloſſoms. Long extracts from Hagedorn, Garve, and Zimmermann's Zoological Geography, were but ill calculated to ſatisfy the Pariſian's inſatiable curioſity and lickeriſh appetite, for ſomething new and witty. Another unfortunate miſtake of the editors was, that they did not make proper arrangements to procure more notices relative to the progreſs of the Germans in ſcientific, phyſiological, and medical purſuits: for in thoſe branches of literature it is that the Frenchman conſiders the Germans to be farther advanced than in the *belles-lettres*. The natural conſequence of ſo many blunders was, that a very ſtrong party of the leading literati, who gave the ton to others, made themſelves merry at the expence of the imaginary excellence of the German authors, and endeavoured to turn the laugh againſt ſuch of their countrymen as ſeemed to be infected with the Teutomania. Chenier, in the preface to the new edition of the tragedy Charles IX. expreſſed himſelf in the following ſtrong terms:—"Let them extol as much as they pleaſe the diſguſting abſurdities of the Engliſh, and the ſilly drolleries of the German, ſtage; theſe follies will produce no evil conſequences; all that paſſes away, becoming firſt the object of ridicule, and ſoon ſinking into oblivion." This deciſion was loudly applauded by the anti-German critics. La Harpe, or rather the new *Mercure François*, publiſhed by him, was the principal organ of this party, which ſeemed at a loſs to find words ſufficiently ſtrong to expreſs their contempt of the *tudeſque* productions on the ſtage, and in hexameter verſe. In this reſpect, the author of an article in the eighth number of that Journal, entitled "What opinion do the German authors themſelves entertain of their literature?" particularly diſtinguiſhes himſelf.—On the other hand, Citizen MILLIN (conſervator of antiques in the National Library, and profeſſor of antiquities) takes great pains to render not only the philological works (of the full value of which no one even in Paris doubts), but likewiſe the fine literature of the Trans-rhenans palatable to his countrymen, by giving extracts and critiques of them in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. More effectual in this reſpect, however, are perhaps the efforts of the writers of the *Decade Philoſophique*. In this latter journal extracts are from time to time inſerted from the German productions lately tranſplanted into France. Göthe's *Hermann and Dorothy*, as weakly tranſlated by Bitaubé, was here criticiſed with much indulgent tenderneſs; and the national peculiarity, where a ſeries of ſcenes from common life may furniſh materials highly poetical, but which cannot be done in France, pointed out with great knowledge and impartiality. The editors of the *Decade* ſometimes treat their readers likewiſe with an ode from Klopſtock, or a ſong from Voſs, tranſlated and accompanied with a ſuitable introduction. Upon the whole, however, in almoſt all the attempts to make the French acquainted with the beauties of German literature, two errors were committed, which could not but produce unfavourable effects on the public opinion. In ſelecting their ſubjects, the tranſlators were in general guided neither by a good taſte, nor by a ſufficient knowledge of what would pleaſe or attract attention in France.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY anſwer to your enquiring Correſpondents, who regret the abandonment of my Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, is ſhort and intelligible. The number of ſubſcribers, which I had originally propoſed to myſelf, would not now defray the expences of publication. The very high terms of printing in the dead languages, added to the lately increaſed duties on paper, render all adventures in this way utterly impracticable at preſent in this country, except to thoſe, whom diſpoſition prompts, and a condition in life enables, to ſacrifice their fortunes to the promotion of literature and the ſervice of the public. G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorcheſter Gaol, April 22, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including thoſe in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

Department of the Ain.

THIS is one of the four departments which are compoſed of the *ci-devant* Breſſe, Bugey, and Valromey, and the principality of Dombes.

It is bounded on the north by the department of Jura; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Leman and Mont Blanc; on the ſouth, by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from the department of Iſere; and on the weſt, by the department of the Rhone; its ſuperficies is about 1,077,432 ſquare acres, or 549,905 hectares; its population

tion is about 288,700 individuals; it is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Aiſne.—One of the ſix formed of the *ci-devant* Soiſſonnois, le Beauvoiſis, and le Vexin François. It is bounded on the north by the department of the North; on the eaſt, by that of the Ardennes, and part of that of Marne; on the ſouth, by a part of the department of Marne, and the department of Seine and Marne; and on the weſt, by the departments of the Oiſe and Somme. Its extent is about 1,467,881 ſquare acres, or 749,183 hectares; its population about 408,172 individuals; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Allier.—This department is formed of the Bourbonnois. It is bounded on the north, by the departments of Saone and Loire, Nievre, and Cher; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Saone and Loire, and the Loire; on the ſouth, by thoſe of the Loire, Puy de Dome, and Creuſe; on the weſt, by thoſe of Creuſe and Cher: its ſuperficies is about 1,454,341 ſquare acres, or 742,272 hectares; population about 266,105 individuals; it is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Lower Alps.—This department is one of the four compoſed out of the *ci-devant* Provence. It is bounded on the north, by the department of the Upper Alps; on the eaſt, by Piedmont, and the department of the Maritime Alps; on the ſouth, by the department of the Var, and the north-eaſt extremity of that of the mouths of the Rhone; and on the weſt, by the departments of Vaucluſe and the Drome: its ſuperficies is about 1,459,699 ſquare acres, or 745,007 hectares; population 144,436 individuals; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Upper Alps.—This department makes a part of Dauphiné, which contains three. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mont Blanc and Iſere; on the eaſt, by Piedmont; on the ſouth, by the department of the Lower Alps; on the weſt, by that of the Drome, and part of that of Iſere: its ſuperficies is about 1,084,614 ſquare acres, or 553,569 hectares; population 116,754 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Maritime Alps.—This department is formed of the county of Nice. It is bounded on the north by the Appennines, and the department of the Lower Alps; on the eaſt, by the Republic of Genoa; on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean; and on the weſt, by the departments of the Var and Lower Alps: its ſuperficies is about 632,619 ſquare acres, or 322,674 hectares; population 93,366 ſouls; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Ardeche.—This department derives its name from a river of the Vivarais, which riſes near Vals, and diſcharges itſelf into the Rhone, near Pont St. Eſprit. This department is one of the ſeven formed of Languedoc, Cominges, Nebouzan, and riviere Verdun. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Drome, Iſere, and Lower and Upper Loire; on the eaſt, by that of the Drome, which is ſeparated from it, from one extremity to the other, by the Rhone; on the ſouth, by the department of Gard; and on the weſt, by the departments of Loyere and Upper Loire: its ſuperficies is about 1,077,929 ſquare acres, or 550,004 hectares; population 273,255 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Ardennes.—This department is one of the four compoſed of the *ci-devant* Champagne, Charleville, Sedan, Carignan or Mouſon, Philippeville, Marienbourg, Givet, and Charlemont. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Sambre and Meuſe, and of Jemappe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Sambre and Meuſe, of the Foreſts and of the Meuſe; on the ſouth, by thoſe of the Meuſe, the Marne, and the Aiſne; and on the weſt, by thoſe of the Aiſne and of Jemappes: its ſuperficies is about 1,029,189 ſquare acres, or 525,281 hectares; population 253,902 ſouls; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Arriege.—This department is formed of the territory called Couzerans, and the Pays de Foix. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Garonne and of Aude; on the eaſt, by the departments of Aude, and the Eaſtern Pyrennees; on the ſouth, by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, and the Pyrennees; on the weſt, by the department of Upper Garonne: its ſuperficies is about 1,037,533 ſquare acres, or 529,540 hectares; its population about 194,838 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Aube.—This department is one of the four compoſed of Champagne, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Marne, Marne and Seine, and Marne; on the eaſt, by that of Upper Marne; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Coté d'Or and the Yonne; and on the weſt, by this laſt and that of Seine and Marne: its ſuperficies is about 1,196,370

1,196,370 ſquare acres, or 610,608 hectares; population 228,814 ſouls; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Aude.—This department is one of the ſeven formed by Languedoc, Comminge, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Herault, Tarn, and upper Garonne; on the eaſt, by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by the departments of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and Arriege; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Arriege and Upper Garonne: its ſuperficies is about 1,275,503 ſquare acres, or 650,996 hectares; population 219,101 ſouls; it is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Aveyron.—This department is formed of the *ci-devant* Rouergue. It is bounded on the north by the department of Cantal; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Loyere and Gard; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Gard, Herault, and Tarn; and on the Weſt, by thoſe of Tarn and Lot. Its ſuperficies is about 1,767,424 ſquare acres, or 902,064 hectares; its population is about 332,090 individuals; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of the Mouths of the Rhone.—This department is one of the three formed out of Provence. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Vaucluſe and Gard; on the eaſt, by the ſouth-weſt extremity of the department of Lower Alps, and by that of Var; on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean; and on the weſt, by the department of Gard: its ſuperficies is about 1,179,425 ſquare acres, or 601,960 hectares; its population about 305,454 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Calvados.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy, and the north part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the eaſt, by the department of Eure; on the ſouth, by that of Orne, and part of the department of the Channel, which alſo bounds it on the weſt: its ſuperficies is about 1,117,643 ſquare acres, or 570,427 hectares; its population about 484,212 individuals; it is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Cantal.—This department is one of the three formed out of Auvergne and le Vélay. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Loire, Puy de Dome, and Corrèze; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Upper Loire and Lozère; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Lozère, Aveyron, and Lot; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Lot and Corrèze: its ſuperficies is about 1,124,802 ſquare acres, or 574,081 hectares; its population is about 243,708 individuals; it is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Charente.—This department is formed of Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is bounded on the north, by the departments of Upper Vienne, and the two Sevres; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Upper Vienne and Dordogne; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Dordogne and Lower Charente, which bounds it alſo on the weſt: its ſuperficies is about 1,153,684 ſquare acres, or hectares; its population is about 319,427 individuals; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Lower Charente.—This department is compoſed of Aunis, and a part of Saintonge. It is bounded on the north by the departments of La Vendée, and the two Sevres; on the eaſt, by a part of that of the two Sevres, and by that of Charente; on the ſouth, by the departments of Dordogne and Gironde; on the weſt, by the ocean: its ſuperficies is about 1,404,460 ſquare acres; or 716,814 hectares; its population about 420,896 individuals; it is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Cher.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Berry. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Nievre, Loiret, and Loir and Cher; on the eaſt, by that of Nievre; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Creuſe, Allier, and Indre and Cher: its ſurface is about 1,450,134 ſquare acres, or 740,125 hectares; its population is about 219,459 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Correze.—This department derives its name from a river which paſſes by Tulle and Brives, and runs into the Vezere; it is one of the departments formed of the Upper and Lower Limoſin. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Puy de Dome, Creuſe, and Upper Vienne; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Puy de Dome and Cantal; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Cantal, Lot, and Dordogne; on the weſt, by thoſe of Dordogne and Upper Vienne: its ſurface is about 1,165,235 ſquare acres, or 594,714 hectares; its population about 254,502 individuals; it is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Côte d'Or.—This department derives its name from a ridge of ſmall mountains, which extend from Dijon, by Nuitz, Beaune, and Chalons, to Macon, &c. is ſo named from the excellent wines which it produces. This department is the ſecond out of the four compoſed of Burgundy, the Auxerrois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the de-

partments of Upper Marne, Aube, and Yonne; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Upper Marne, Upper Saone, and Jura; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Jura, and Saone and Loire; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Nièvre and Yonne. Its ſuperficies is about 1,718,228 ſquare acres, or 876,956 hectares; its population about 339,860 individuals; it is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Coaſts of the North.—This is one of the five formed of the *ci-devant* Bretagne. It is bounded on the north by the ocean; on the eaſt, by the department of Ille and Villaine; on the ſouth, by the department of Morbihan; on the weſt, by that of Finiſterre: its ſuperficies is about 1,143,463 ſquare acres, or 736,720 hectares; its population about 530,441 individuals; it is divided into five communal diſtricts.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Park's *Travels in the Interior Diſtricts of Africa*, we read the following deſcription of a bridge erected by the Jallonkas over the Baſing, a principal branch of the river Senegal.

"The Chief of Manna," ſays the author, "with a number of his people, accompanied us to the banks of the Baſing, or Black River, which we croſſed upon *a bridge of bamboos, of very ſingular conſtruction; ſome idea of which may be formed from the annexed engraving.* The river at this place is ſmooth and deep, and has very little current. Two tall trees, when tied together by the tops, are ſufficiently long to reach from one ſide to the other; the roots reſting upon the rocks, and the tops floating in the water. When a few trees have been placed in this direction, they are covered with dry bamboos, ſo as to form a floating bridge, with a ſloping gangway at each end, where the trees reſt upon the rocks. This bridge is carried away by the ſwelling of the river in the rainy ſeaſon," &c.

What I propoſe to obſerve on this account reſpects the engraving alluded to, which, though very beautiful, yet, to my apprehenſion, applies but indifferently to the deſcription. The bridge in the plate has all the ſymmetry, ſhapelineſs, and preciſion of a regular ſtructure, differing from a common bridge of wood only in being loweſt in the middle, ſo as to be partly immerſed in the ſtream. There is not the leaſt appearance of either *branch or root of a tree*; all is ſmooth and geometrically regular; and has ſo little the appearance of being the work of a negro architect, that, if we were not aided by the author's deſcription, and the figures introduced, we ſhould be apt to conclude it was the work of a Wyatt or a Burton.

As I never was more ſtrongly intereſted by the peruſal of any ſimilar work, nor ever more diſpoſed to give *implicit credit* to what is related in it, I cannot help regretting that Mr. Park's *graphic* talents ſhould have been ſo unfortunately exerciſed in this inſtance, ſince it certainly may afford the *faſtidious* reader, at leaſt, an opening for *conjectures reſpecting the text*, which I am convinced the work does not merit.

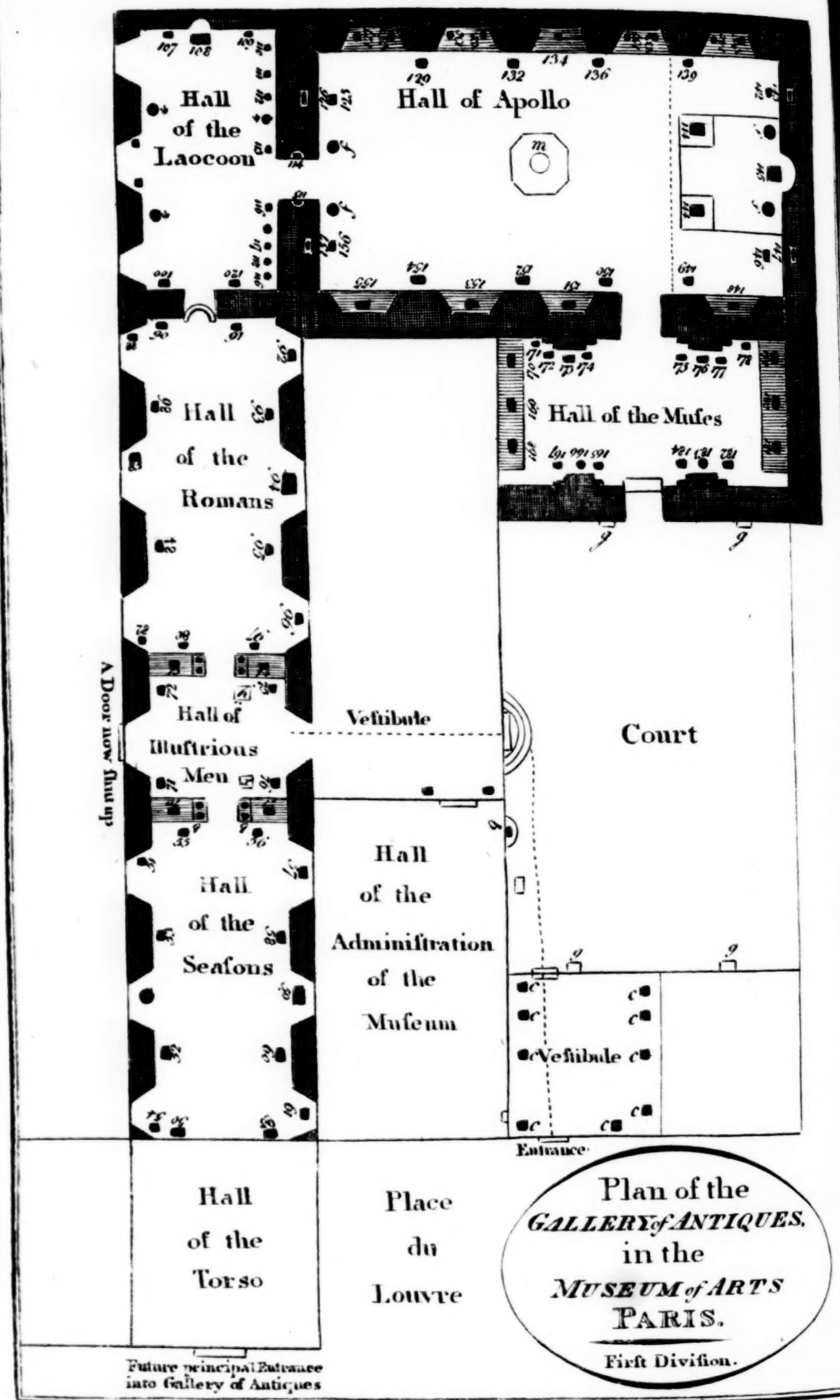
Hammerſmith, I am, Sir,
May 17, 1801. Your's, &c.
W. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has become cuſtomary with the truſtees and governors of ſome of the public ſchools in the North of England, to exact and receive from the teachers of theſe ſeminaries, previous to their admiſſion into office, a bond or written engagement to quit and reſign the ſchools over which they preſide, whenever the truſtees ſhall think proper to demand it. Cauſes, no doubt, have exiſted, to dictate and occaſion a requiſition of this nature; but the injuſtice and impolicy of ſuch a meaſure muſt be obvious to every conſiderate and impartial mind. The man, who ſigns an inſtrument that renders him thus completely dependent on the caprice and diſpoſition of the truſtees, can ſcarcely be expected properly to diſcharge the duties of ſo important a truſt, ſince he thereby deprives himſelf of the power of an upright and unbiaſſed conduct. If by any means he incur the diſpleaſure and hatred of the truſtees, whatever may be the profeſſional abilities he poſſeſſes, or how diligent and attentive ſoever he be in his official employment, his diſmiſſion and diſgrace will be inevitable. Inſtances there certainly have been, in which they, to whom this additional increaſe of power has been thus delegated, have exerciſed a juſt and laudable diſcretion, and in which their moderation, no leſs than their integrity, has been highly viſible. Precedents of this kind are, however, rare, and I could produce many examples, wherein an oppoſite diſpoſition and conduct have prevailed.—I will mention one: the truſtee of a public ſchool, who had reſerved to himſelf the ſole right of appointing a maſter, and alſo

of



Plan of the
GALLERY of ANTIQUES.
in the
MUSEUM of ARTS
PARIS.

First Diviſion.

of depriving him of his office whenever it was deemed expedient, rented ſome part of the land that had been bequeathed to the ſchool. It happened that, upon an increaſe of the value of land, an advance in the rent was offered to the maſter by another perſon, above what the truſtee at that time paid him. The maſter accordingly mentioned this circumſtance to the truſtee, and informed him, it was his intention to let the eſtate to the beſt advantage; but was told in reply, that, unleſs he (the truſtee) was allowed to hold the farm for the ſame yearly rent, he ſhould be inſtantly deprived of his ſchool.

I am alſo inclined to queſtion the *legality* of impoſing on the teachers of theſe ſchools a condition that appears ſo unwarrantable. It is certain that the removal of a maſter from his office reſts only with the biſhop of the dioceſe, to whom the truſtees, if they have any grievances to complain of, ought to make their appeal, and which, ſhould their repreſentations be properly ſubſtantiated, would be the means of procuring them ſatisfaction and redreſs. How far the engagements entered into with the truſtees are valid and binding, I know not; but after the biſhop's licence has been obtained, I ſhould imagine all previous agreements immediately to ceaſe and become void.

Ravenſtonedale. J. ROBINSON.

*** If Mr. Cogan will conſult Hoogeveen's Notes on Vigeri Græcæ Dictionis Idiotiſmis, p. 169, 170, he will find his opinion*, relative to the uſe and ſignification of the nominative caſe before the infinitive mood in the Greek language, fully confirmed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* GALLERY *of* ANTIQUES *in the* CENTRAL MUSEUM *of the* ARTS *in* PARIS—*With a Plate.*

TIME only can finally decide the controverſy, whether it be a real gain or loſs to the arts, that the nation, which, in the intoxication of their joy after the Battle of Marengo, could write with letters of fire the inſcription *Il n'y a plus d'Alpes*, ſignaliſed their victories in Italy by carrying off from that country the nobleſt works of art. Though it is impoſſible to juſtify the rapacity of the French commanders and commiſſaries, and their inſolent treatment of the vanquiſhed, by thus depriving them (as an Italian writer feelingly expreſſes it) of even the moſt diſtant hope of again raiſing themſelves from the abyſs of debaſement into which they had been precipitated by their victors; yet, it was at leaſt a fortunate circumſtance, that, when the former poſſeſſors were no longer able to defend theſe precious remains of antiquity, they ſhould fall into the hands of a people, which, were it only from vanity and oſtentation, beſt knew how moſt taſtefully to exhibit, moſt ſecurely to preſerve, and in the manner moſt generally uſeful to communicate them. In fact, whatever be the opinion of the right of the French to ſeize on theſe maſter-pieces of art; it appears, from the care with which the French commiſſaries had them packed and tranſported, from the manner in which they were triumphantly exhibited on one of the chief feſtivals of the Republic, and from the judicious meaſures taken for their collocation and publication, that it was always the earneſt intention of the preſent and former rulers of the Republic to give to theſe treaſures, as the common property of all men of cultivated minds, the greateſt inviolability, ſecurity, and uſefulneſs. As ſoon as the celebrated buſt of Homer, brought from Rome, was unpacked, all artiſts and amateurs who wiſhed to have a caſt from it, were, by public advertiſement, invited by the Adminiſtrators of the Muſeum to inſcribe their names for that purpoſe. A ſimilar invitation was given with reſpect to the admired *Head of Bacchus*, from the Muſeum Capitolinum, which was formerly called *Ariadne*. Even in Rome, the obtaining of ſuch a permiſſion would not have been ſo eaſy.—And if they had happened to be ſhut up in ſome of the almoſt inacceſſible villas of Engliſh noblemen!!!—What intelligent zeal pervades the Report on the beſt means of preſerving the marble of the ſtatues from the influence of the weather, and the corroding morphew, addreſſed by Cit. Vauquelin, Chaptal, Pajon, Moille, Roland, and Dejoux (two chemiſts, two ſculptors, and two architects) to the National Inſtitute! The inceration of the ancient Greek and Roman ſculptors ſeems here again revived, with new improvements. Beſides the mute marbles, the French were likewiſe ſo fortunate as to acquire the moſt eloquent expoſitor of them. The Abate *Viſconti*, the firſt antiquarian now living, emigrated, with the choiceſt of his antiques, to Paris; and was there immediately appointed to the honourable office of Conſervator of the Antiques belonging to the Central Muſeum in the Louvre. How valuable is ſuch a collection under the care of ſo able an

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* See a former Number of our Magazine.

inſpector! As ſoon as the whole is arranged, we may expect from the pen of Viſconti, in a ſeries of volumes, a learned Account of every thing in it.

In Paris, they looked forward with impatience to the exhibition of the ſo much-talked of antiques brought from Italy. And ſurely there is every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the diſpatch of the adminiſtrators, and with the liberality of the government, which, at a time when the political arithmeticians D'Ivernois and Genz diſputed the exiſtence of a ſingle penny in the public treaſury, allotted conſiderable ſums towards fitting up the Muſeum in a manner worthy of a great nation. Before the Revolution, the great Gallery of the Louvre, which Henry IV. built along the Seine from the Thuilleries, to connect the two palaces, was appropriated to the Academy of Painting and the magnificent Collection of Paintings belonging to the King. During the Revolution, the whole of the Louvre was converted into a *Palace of the Arts*; and the free acceſs to the Gallery of Paintings, now enriched by the addition of ſo many treaſures, drew forth the warm thanks and praiſes of natives and foreigners. Here the National Inſtitute holds its ſittings: here many learned men and artiſts have a free dwelling: here ſtands the telegraph which gives the ſignals to thoſe in the direction of Liſle: and here are the apartments for the antiques belonging to the Central Muſeum of the Arts.—On the 18th of laſt Brumaire*, the Gallery was opened for the admiſſion of the public, and it may now be viewed on the three laſt days of every decade.

To enable the reader the better to underſtand the following Deſcription, an Ichnography is annexed, with numbers correſponding to thoſe in the Catalogue. From this Plan, it appears that ſix rooms are already filled up. The projecting part, where the principal entrance is to be, will contain one, perhaps two, more: here it is intended to place the *Torſo*; and probably the Greek Vaſes, now in the Muſeum, and ſeveral bas-reliefs which could not hitherto be fixed up; as, for inſtance, that from the Capitoline Muſeum, which repreſents the nine Muſes.—The preſent entrance into the Gallery is below, to the left of the ſtairs leading to the Gallery of Paintings. In the Plan, the way is pointed out by . . . . In the court we ſee, among others, the four coloſſal Statues of Slaves, which were formerly chained to the Statue of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires. In our Plan they are denoted by the letters *g. g. g. g.* At *b*, to the left of the entrance, ſtands, in a niche, the beautiful *Jupiter-Hermes*, which was formerly at Verſailles.—We ſhall now conduct our readers into the Gallery itſelf, proceeding directly to the Hall fartheſt diſtant on the left hand, and called

I. *Salle des Saiſons**.—So called, becauſe the cieling, painted by Romanelli, repreſents the four Seaſons of the Year: in this hall, therefore, rural deities in particular have been placed.

No. 50. *A Faun in a Poſture of reſt*, cloathed with the *nebris*: found in the year 1701, near Civita-Lavinia (*Lanuvium*), and removed to the Muſeum Capitolinum by order of Pope Benedict XIV.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 51. *Tireur d'Epines*, the well known *Spinarius*, or a young Athlete, who has gained the prize in the foot-race of the ſtadium. Was taken from the Palace of the Conſervator in the Capitol. It is uncertain where this ſtatue was found.—(Bronze.)

No. 52 *A Faun* ſtanding, and quite naked:—with his ſhepherd's ſtaff he ſeems to be ſtriking at a panther, which has overturned a veſſel at his feet.

No. 53. A ſimilar *Faun* with the *nebris*.—Both of Parian marble, and apparently by the ſame artiſt.—Both are in a good ſtate of preſervation.

No. 54. *Venus* coming out of the bath; with the falſe inſcription Βουπαλος Επoιει; found near Salone, on the road from Rome to Paleſtrina. Pius VI. purchaſed it for the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum, from La Piccole the painter.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 55. *Flora* or *Polyhymnia*, found at Tivoli, in the Villa Adriani. Benedict XIV. placed it in the Muſeum Capitolinum.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 56. *Ceres*, wrapped in a wide mantle: carries ears of corn in her hand, and has a chaplet round her head.

No. 57. *Hygæia*, of Parian marble: the hands have been reſtored by a modern artiſt; but the greateſt part of the ſerpent is antique.

No. 58. *Amor and Pſyche*, embracing one-another. This groupe was formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani, whence it came into the Muſ. Capitol. under the pontificate of Clement XIV.—(Parian marble).

No. 59. *Ariadne*: the ſleeping ſtatue known by the name of *Cleopatra*. Since the time of Julius II. it had been in the Belvedere of the Vatican.—(Parian marble).

No. 60. *Cupid* bending his bow: of Parian marble; the right arm and the legs only are of modern workmanſhip. Brought from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

* November the 8th.

* Hall of the Seaſons.

No. 61.

No. 61. *A Bacchante.* One of the hands is modern: and the artiſt who ſupplied it, placed it in a vaſe full of grapes.

No. 62. *The Genius of Eternal Reſt*, with one leg over the other, as he is repreſented on ſarcophagi.

II. *Salle des Hommes Illuſtres**.—Here is the temporary entrance into the Gallery, until the principal entrance can be opened. On the left of the door ſtands a table, *x*, where the printed Deſcription of the Gallery is ſold; on the right, another table, where the walking-ſticks, umbrellas, and ſwords of the viſitors are depoſited.

Eight antique pillars of grey granite (commonly called *granatillo*) ornament this hall. They ſtand upon an elevation, which is ſeveral feet high. In the plan, theſe elevations, ſome of which are breaſt high, are indicated by ſtraight parallel-lines. The main wall, on the contrary, is marked by croſs-lines. Theſe pillars came from Aix-la-Chapelle, where they adorned the place in the nave of the church where the tomb of Charlemagne ſtood.

No. 70. A Greek Philoſopher, known by the name of *Zeno*. This ſtanding ſtatue, of Grecian marble (*Grechetto*), was found with the *Faun*, No. 50. at Lanuvium, in the year 1701. Benedict XIV. purchaſed it, and placed it in the Muſ. Capitolinum. The right arm and the feet are modern.

No. 71. *Demoſthenes*; a ſitting ſtatue, which was formerly in the Villa Montalto or Negroni, on the Eſquilinian Hill. Pius VI. had it removed to the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 72. *Trajan*, in the habit of a philoſopher, with a globe in his right hand. The head is antique, but having been broken off, is again joined to the trunk; the hands are of modern workmanſhip. This ſitting ſtatue was formerly in the Villa Mattei, on Mons Cœlius. Clement XIV. cauſed it to be removed to the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 73. *Sextus of Chæronea*, preceptor of Marcus Aurelius, and uncle of Plutarch. The antique head has been joined on again. This ſtatue, in a ſitting poſture, is of Grecian marble.

No. 74. *A Warrior*, called *Phocion*; according to others, *Ulyſſes*, going out with Diomede to reconnoitre the Trojan camp. This ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, was found about the middle of the laſt century, in the foundations of the Gentili-palace, at the foot of the Quirinal Mount, where formerly ſtood a Temple of Archemorus. Pius VI. had it removed to the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum. The feet are modern.

No. 75. *Menander.* No. 76. *Poſidippus.* Both theſe ſitting ſtatues, of Pentelican marble, were found in the ſixteenth century at Rome, on Mount Viminalis, in the garden of the Monaſtery of St. Laurence in Paniſperna. Sixtus V. placed them in the Villa Montalto or Negroni, whence Pius VI. had them removed to the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 77. *Minerva*, a ſtanding ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, which was formerly in the *Salle des Antiques* in the Louvre. The head and arms are modern. She is cloathed in the double chlamys or diplax, which is faſtened on the right ſhoulder: on her breaſt ſhe bears the ægis with ſerpents, and the head of Meduſa.

III. *Salle des Romains**.—The cieling, painted by Romanelli, repreſents the Rape of the Sabine Women, Mutius Scævola, and other ſubjects, taken from the Hiſtory of the Romans. They have, therefore, here placed together ſuch works of art as have a relation to the hiſtory and antiquities of that people.

No. 80. *Roman Orator*, known by the name of *Germanicus*, but for whom this ſtatue is too old. The poſition of the right arm, the chlamys thrown back on the left, which, it is probable, was formerly kept back by the caduceus in the left hand, the tortoiſe, in fine, which was dedicated to Mercury as the inventor of the lyre, authoriſe us to conjecture, that a Roman orator was here repreſented under the figure of the God of Eloquence. The following deſcription, of which no quite correct copy had before been publiſhed, is engraven on the tortoiſe in beautiful Greek characters:

ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝΗΣ
ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ
ΕΠΟΕΙ.

This ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, comes from Verſailles, whither it had been brought in the reign of Louis XIV. Before that period, it had been at Rome, in the Villa Montalto or Villa Negroni, formerly the gardens of Sixtus V.

No. 81. A beautiful bronze head of *Publius Cornelius Scipio* the elder. This rare antique was brought from the palace at Verſailles, where it had been placed by order of Louis XV. to whom it was preſented in the year 1735, by the Abbé Fauvel, a great *amateur* of antiques. This we learn from an inſcription on the back part of the neck. The white of the eye is formed by an incruſtation of ſilver.—(This number was yet wanting when the hall was opened).

No. 82. A ſtatue of Parian marble, commonly called a *Ceres*, but more probably a *Cho*, who holds a roll, but to whom the artiſt who repaired the ſtatue gave a bundle of corn-ears. Clement XIV. cauſed it to be brought from the Villa Mattei to the Vatican.

No. 83. *Cicero.*

No. 84. A ſtatue of *Mars*. This ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, is in a ſtanding poſture, and naked as far as the middle, the lower parts being covered with a drapery ſimilar to

* Hall of Illuſtrious Men.

* Hall of the Romans.

that

that of heroic and imperial figures. When it was repaired, the artiſt gave it the character of Mars, by placing upon it an antique head with a helmet, and putting a ſword in the right hand. On the block, upon which the ſtatue leans, we read the following inſcription:

ΗΡ . . . . ΙΔΗΣ (Ἡρακλειδης)
ΑΓΑΣΙΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΑΡΜΑΤΙΟΣ
ΕΠΟΙΟΥΝ.

This inſcription, which is a little effaced, but not, however, ſo as to make it quite illegible, remained quite unobſerved till now. Agaſias, the father of Heraclides, one of the two ſculptors who formed this ſtatue, is perhaps the ſame who made the ſtatue known by the name of the *Fighting Gladiator*.

No. 85. Two Roman portrait-buſts, from a tomb of the age of Alexander Severus, as appears from the head-dreſs of the woman. They are commonly, but improperly, called *Cato* and *Porcia*. Theſe buſts were formerly in the Villa Mattei. Clement XIV. purchaſed them for the Vatican Muſeum.

No. 86. *Lucius Caninius*, a ſtanding ſtatue, of Parian marble, with the *toga*. From the Latin abbreviated inſcription on the pedeſtal (L. CANIO. AFRICE. PROCVRI. IIII.) we learn that this Lucius Caninius was Procurator of Africa. This ſtatue was formerly at Fontainebleau: the hands are modern; the head is antique, but joined to the body. The faſhion of the beard, the form of the letters, and the incorrectneſs of the inſcription ſeem to point out this antique as the production of the age of the Antonines.

No. 87. *Buſt of Marcus Junius Brutus*, of Pentelican marble; was brought from the Muſeum Capitolinum, and muſt not be confounded with that of bronze from the Palace of the Conſervators.

No. 88. *Urania*; a ſmall ſitting ſtatue, of Parian marble, and of very neat workmanſhip, found in the year 1774 near Tivoli, in the place called *La Pianella di Caſſio*, and where the Villa of Caſſius formerly ſtood. As the ſtatue, when diſcovered, had neither head nor arms; it was ſo repaired as to repreſent Urania, this Muſe being one of the two which were not found in the excavations at that place. From the thick ſoles of her ſhoes, we might rather ſuppoſe, that it was a ſtatue of Melpomene. The head, added by the modern artiſt, is likewiſe an antique one, of Pentelican marble, and belonged to ſome other ſtatue of one of the Muſes: on the forehead it has two ſiren-feathers.

No. 89. *Lucius Junius Brutus*, the elder. A bronze buſt, from the Capitol.

No. 90. A Roman in the character of a ſacrificer, with his head covered. This ſtatue was formerly in the Palace Giuſtiniani in Venice. An Engliſhman purchaſed it there, and took it to Rome to have it repaired. Clement XIV. bought it from him for the Muſeum in the Vatican. The head, fixed on by the modern artiſt who repaired the ſtatue, is antique: the hands are of modern workmanſhip.

No. 91. *Auguſtus*. This ſtatue had formerly been likewiſe at Venice, where (as now in the Muſeum) it ſerved as a companion to the former. It is of Pentelican marble, and was found near Velletri, the native place of Auguſtus.

No 92. *A Prieſteſs of Iſis*, carrying the veſſel which holds the holy water, and which is covered with her veil. This ſtatue, of Parian marble, was found in the Villa d'Eſte, at Tivoli, and removed to the Muſeum Capitolinum by Benedict XIV. The antique head has been joined on again by a modern artiſt.

No. 93. *A Roman Matron*, in the coſtume of the Goddeſs *Pudicitia*. The head is a portrait; and, from the faſhion of the head-dreſs, the ſtatue ſeems to belong to the end of the ſecond century. This ſtatue, of Grecian marble, was found, about the middle of the eighteenth century, at Bengazi, in the Gulph of Sydra, to the eaſt of Tripoli, and carried to France, where it was placed in the Gallery of Verſailles. Of the antiques with which we are acquainted, this is one of thoſe in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. The drapery is executed with great taſte and neatneſs.

No. 94. The ſtatue uſually called *The Dying Gladiator*, formerly in the Villa Ludoviſi, and removed to the Capitol in the pontificate of Clement XII.

No. 95. *A Roman Matron*, of whom Girardon, the artiſt who reſtored the ſtatue, made a *Veſtal Virgin*, by adding a modern head, and by placing an altar at her ſide. This ſtatue, of Parian marble, ſtood formerly in the Gallery of Verſailles, and is, as likewiſe moſt of the preceding, depictured in the *Statues de Verſailles*.

No. 96. *Melpomene*. The drapery of this ſtatue, of Parian marble, is remarkable on account of the double tunic, a long one, and a ſhort one without ſleeves. The hands are modern; and ſhe is repreſented holding the maſk and the roll.

No. 97. *Antinous*, of the Capitoline Muſeum; formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani.

*Salle de Laocoon**.—Four pillars (indicated in the Plan by □) of *verde antico*, or green antique marble, which the ancients obtained from the neighbourhood of Theſſalonica, adorn this hall. Theſe pillars were taken from the mauſoleum of Anne de Montmorency, Conſtable of France, in the church of Montmorency. Each of them is three mètres and a half in height, and forty-three centimètres in diameter.

No. 100. *Jaſon*, in the moment, when, in going to Pelias' feaſt, he has waded through the Anauros, and puts his ſandal on his right foot:—full of wonder, he turns his head aſide to look at Juno, whom he had car-

* Hall of Laocoon.

ried,

ried, as an old woman, through the river on his ſhoulders, but who has again aſſumed her proper form. This ſtatue having formerly been thought to repreſent *Cincinnatus*; the artiſt who reſtored it, added to it a ploughſhare. This ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, was a long time in the Palace at Verſailles, whither it was brought from the Villa Montalto or Negroni in Rome.

No. 101. *Buſt of the Emperor Lucius Verus*, with the paludamentum, of Luneſian marble. It was brought from the Palace of the Duke of Modena.

No. 102. A well-preſerved buſt of *Commodus*, of Pentelican marble:—From the Palace of the Duke of Modena.

No. 103. *Tragedy*, a *Hermes*. No. 104. *Comedy*, a *Hermes*.—Both theſe were found in the Villa Adriani at Tivoli. Pius VI. purchaſed them from Count Fede, and placed them in the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 105. A very beautiful and well-preſerved *Buſt of Antinous*, bearing a ſtriking reſemblance to the heads of him on medals. This buſt has long been in France.

No. 106. Head of *Menelaus*. This head belonged to a groupe repreſenting Menelaus carrying off the body of Patroclus from the field of battle. It is engraved in the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum. The remains of the ſhoulder of Patroclus, found along with it in the Villa Adriani, was left at Rome.

No. 107. *Adonis*, from the Vatican Muſeum. Others call it *Ceres*.

No. 108. The celebrated Laocoon.

No. 109. A *Diſkobolos*, in an attitude of reſt; taken from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum. It was found on the Appian Way, near what is called the Columbarium of Livia, three French miles from Rome.

No. 110. *Buſt of the Sun*, of Pentelican marble, formerly in the Capitoline Muſeum, and commonly called *Alexander*.

No. 111. *A Statue of an Amazon*, of Parian marble, which Clement XIV. had removed into the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum, from the Villa Mattei, where it had ſtood above two hundred years. On the plinth we read the following inſcription: *Tranſlata de Schola Medicorum*.

No. 112. *Bacchus*; commonly known by the name of the *Capitoline Ariadne*:—a beautiful head, of Pentelican marble, brought from the Muſeum Capitolinum.

No. 113. A *Sea-god*, commonly called *Oceanus*. This coloſſal *Hermes* was found about thirty years ago, near Puzzuoli, in the Bay of Naples. The Engliſh painter Gavin Hamilton, who had purchaſed it, diſpoſed of it to Pope Clement XIV. who placed it in the Vatican Muſeum.

No. 114. *Bacchus*; a ſmall ſtatue, of Pentelican marble. The arms and legs are modern.

No. 115. *A Prieſt of Mithra*, known by the name of *Paris*, becauſe the artiſt, who reſtored it, put an apple into his hand. This charming little ſtatue, of Pentelican marble, was found in the year 1785, in a grotto, near the Tiber, five miles from Rome, and placed in the Vatican Muſeum. This ſtatue greatly attracts the attention of the viſitors, in conſequence of which, the paſſage from the Hall of the Laocoon, to the Hall of Apollo, where it ſtands, is generally crowded with admiring ſpectators.

No. 116. *Coloſſal Buſt of Jupiter*, of Luneſian or Carara marble; found in the ruins of Otricoli, and placed in the Vatican Muſeum by Pius VI.

No. 117. *Head of Minerva*, of Pentelican marble. Was a long time in the Caſtle of S. Angelo, whence Pius VI. cauſed it to be removed to the Vatican Muſeum.

No. 118. *Meleager*, from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 119. *A Buſt of Æſculapius*, of Pentelican marble.

No. 120. The *Diſkobolos*, from the Vatican Muſeum; found in the Villa Adriani at Tivoli.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE frauds practiſed by unprincipled adulterers of wine, and the injury done to the health of the conſumers by the poiſonous ingredients * uſed in the adulteration, are very ſerious evils which loudly call for redreſs. I have ſomewhere heard or read a ſtriking ſtory of the dying confeſſion of a noted London wine-merchant, who acknowledged, that, in the courſe of his long-continued and extenſive buſineſs, he had ſeen numbers of his cuſtomers fall victims to their predilection for his wines, and had remarked that no man ever lived long who habitually drank them. I am ſorry that I cannot recall to mind the particulars of the tragic tale: but, as I have no doubt that many of your Correſpondents are better acquainted with them, I hope that ſome one of the number will ſend a more circumſtantial account of the tranſaction, to be inſerted in your valuable Miſcellany, as a terrific warning to incautious wine-drinkers, and a ſtimulus to our rulers to exert their utmoſt efforts for the remedy of ſuch evils.

If the firſt duty of the governors be the protection of the governed, ſurely the inhabitants of this country, who pay ſo ample contributions for the ſupport of government, have a juſt right to expect that

* Such as *ſugar of lead*, *arſenic*, and other deadly poiſons.

they

they ſhall be protected, not only againſt the highway ruffian or midnight thief, but alſo againſt that more dangerous and deteſtable miſcreant who, under the maſk of honeſt trade, deals out poiſon in the guiſe of a cordial beverage, and demands an exorbitant price as the reward of his crime. Nor is the detection of this ſpecies of villany ſo difficult a taſk as ſome people may imagine: witneſs the ſimple and ſucceſsful meaſures adopted for that purpoſe under the regal government in France—which meaſures, no doubt, are ſtill purſued with equal vigilance and effect under the conſular adminiſtration.

In that country, perſons, privately employed by the police, made it their buſineſs to viſit taverns and other places where wine was ſold, called for a bottle, and, having filled a glaſs, poured into it a few drops or grains of a chymical liquor or powder, which, by a change in the color of the wine or the precipitation of a ſediment, immediately detected the preſence of lead or arſenic or any other poiſonous ingredient; in conſequence of which detection, the vender was inſtantly taken into cuſtody, as guilty of plotting againſt the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

Now, if Frenchmen, who paid only ten pence or a ſhilling per bottle for *good* wine, experienced ſuch paternal attention to their health on the part of government, how much greater attention are Engliſhmen entitled to expect, who pay three or four times that ſum for the very worſt wine they drink, and who are much more expoſed to the danger of being poiſoned, as the temptations to adulterate wine are conſiderably ſtronger in this iſland than they can poſſibly be in France, or in any other country of which wine is the indigenous produce!

If I ſhould be here aſked what was the liquor or powder employed by thoſe agents of the Gallic Government, I cannot anſwer the queſtion. But any good chymiſt can eaſily point out liquors and powders that poſſeſs the property of precipitating lead and copper and arſenic, or of changing the color of the wine in which thoſe deleterious minerals are contained. A recipe for the compoſition of ſuch a liquor is given in the "*Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*," volume xi, page 280; and the ingredients are at once both cheap and common, viz. *oyſter-ſhells*, *ſulphur*, *cream of tartar*, and *ſpirit of ſea-ſalt*. Another recipe I remember to have ſeen in the "*Critical Review*" about two or three years back. In ſhort, no difficulty ſeems to exiſt reſpecting the preparation of a liquor that ſhould fully enable the conſumers of wine to diſcover whether they were about to ſwallow arſenic or any other poiſon: the only thing neceſſary is to encourage honeſt chymiſts to prepare the compoſition, and keep it always ready for ſale in their ſhops at a reaſonable price.

And, if our rulers do not think expedient to employ perſons to viſit the taverns and other public houſes for the purpoſe of detecting poiſonous liquors, they may accompliſh the buſineſs at a cheaper rate, and perhaps even much more effectually, in the following manner—

Let a committee of chymiſts be commiſſioned by government to try the neceſſary experiments, and to determine what ſubſtances, dry or liquid, are beſt calculated for the detection of fraud in wine. Let a law be enacted, making it felony in any wine-merchant to ſell a ſingle bottle of wine containing any poiſonous mixture: and let every vender of wine be obliged, under a ſevere penalty, to keep conſtantly expoſed to public view, in one or more conſpicuous parts of his ſhop or room or warehouſe, a printed paper furniſhed by the officers of exciſe, and containing clear and ample directions for the uſe of the detecting liquor or powder. Thus every man who drinks wine will be able to prove each bottle as it comes in—at leaſt ſo long as he continues ſober: and none will incur the riſk of being poiſoned, except the drunken toper, who, in his intoxication, neglects to try his liquor before he venture to ſwallow it.

Excluſive of the benefit which muſt reſult to his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects from the legiſlative eſtabliſhment of ſuch a public teſt to aſcertain the purity of wine, I conceive moreover that it would materially contribute to the *augmentation of the revenue*. I know ſeveral perſons who never chooſe to drink wine at inns or taverns, and whoſe only motive for that ſelf-denial is the fear of drinking poiſon: and, that many others in every part of the kingdom are occaſionally deterred from wine-drinking by ſimilar apprehenſions, I have not the ſmalleſt doubt. But, when once the public are furniſhed with a cheap and infallible criterion to detect the poiſon or prove the wholeſome quality of the liquor, ſuch perſons as theſe above deſcribed, being thenceforward relieved from their terrors, will conſume a greater quantity of wine than they drink at preſent, and will yield a conſequent increaſe of revenue to the treaſury.

The

The increaſe, however, to be expected from their enlarged conſumption may be conſidered as a mere trifle, when compared with the ſums which will accrue from the ſuppreſſion of *ſmuggling*. No great ſagacity is requiſite to diſcover how much more difficult the taſk to ſmuggle at once entire pipes of *grape* wine from the Continent to England, than ſucceſſively to ſmuggle a few bottles at a time of *ſloe* and *logwood* wine, from an obſcure garret or cellar where it has been clandeſtinely brewed, to ſome ſecret corner of an inn or tavern where the exciſeman would never dream of looking for them. But, though they may eſcape the vigilance of the exciſeman, the wine-drinker will ſoon detect the fraud by the application of a few drops or grains of his chymical preparation: he will of courſe refuſe to drink or pay for ſuch ſtuff—will inſiſt on being furniſhed with the genuine juice of the grape—and, if mine hoſt prove refractory, will take him before a magiſtrate to declare upon oath from what *wine-brewer* he purchaſed the objectionable liquor.

When every wine-drinker is, in his own defence, intereſted in becoming an informer without fee or reward, the brewing and ſmuggling of *ſloe* and *logwood* wine will of courſe rapidly diminiſh: in the ſame proportion, the importation of *grape* wine will neceſſarily increaſe; and the collectors of the cuſtoms will ſoon bear ample teſtimony to the truth of my aſſertion, that *our rulers will promote their own intereſt, while they protect the lives of their fellow-citizens, by adopting ſtrong and effectual meaſures to prevent the ſale of adulterated wines.*

Should the legiſlative body ever think of ordering the neceſſary experiments to be made for the purpoſe, and of enacting a law on the ſubject, I hope their attention will not be confined to the ſingle article of wine, but that they will in like manner inſtitute proper teſts to aſcertain whether brandy and other ſpirituous liquors be free from deleterious mixtures—to detect *cocculus Indicus* and other noxious drugs in malt liquors—and to diſcover *alum* and other unwholeſome ingredients in bread: which that they may ſpeedily do, is the very ſincere wiſh of,

Sir, your's, &c.

October 24, 1800. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to your numerous readers, who will favour me with an account of the author of an octavo volume printed for Millar, in 1761, intitled "*Various Proſpects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence.*" The author alſo publiſhed, about the year 1753, "*A Diſſertation of the Numbers of Mankind*;" with Remarks upon Mr. Hume's "Eſſay on the Populouſneſs of Ancient Nations." I believe his name was *Wallace*; and ſome peculiarities in his ſtyle ſhew him to have belonged to that nation in which the name of WALLACE is immortal. His "PROSPECTS," publiſhed in 1761, have become more intereſting ſince two writers have acquired ſome celebrity by copying and amplifying the obſervations which they contain. Whatever is convincing, or even plauſible, in Godwin's "Political Juſtice," on the poſſibility of man in a ſtate of civiliſation living without private property, may be found in Mr. Wallace's "Proſpects;" and the well known "*Eſſay on the Principle of Population,*" printed about three years ſince for Mr. Johnſon, is indebted to the ſame ſource for all that it contains in proof that the *principle of population alone* forbids us to expect that human ſociety will ever reach that perfection, of which all benevolent men expected the approach at the commencement of the French Revolution. The reputation which others have drawn from the reſearches of the author of the "PROSPECTS" loudly calls upon his friends and relations to favour the public with ſome account of him and his writings, that his countrymen may reap all the advantage which can be derived from his labours, and that his name may have the honours reſtored to it, which others have obtained from his works.

A. R.

June 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent, Allafilius, will find the following ſhort account of a St. Rumald or Rumbold, in Speed's Theatre of Brittain, in the deſcription of the town of Buckingham.—"The river circulates this town on every ſide, that only on the north excepted, over which three fair ſtone bridges lead, and into which the ſprings of a well run called St. Rumalds, a child ſaint, born at King's Sutton, canonized, and in the church of this town enſhrined, with many conceited miracles and cures. Such was the hap of thoſe times to produce ſaints of all ſexes and ages." Moll, in his deſcription of England, alſo mentions this circumſtance, and adds that he was the patron of fiſhermen.

Your's,

June 7, 1801. J. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING you print the population of ſuch places as come to your knowledge in the Monthly Magazine, I encloſe a liſt for part of Surrey for that purpoſe, and am,

Lambeth,
June 8, 1801.

Your's, &c.
JOHN MIDDLETON.

THE AMOUNT OF THE POPULATION OF THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, AND EAST HALF HUNDRED OF BRIXTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.—*Given before His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, the 23d Day of April,* 1801.

PARISHES	Inhabited Houſes	The Number of Families	Uninhabited Houſes	Males	Females	Employed in Agriculture	In Trade and Manufactures	All others not comprized	The total Amount of Perſons
Saint Mary, Lambeth - -	4789	8842	220	12,371	15,568	955	5148	21,836	27,939
Saint George, Southwark - -	3811	5998	153	10,223	12,070	74	4203	18,016	22,293
Saint Mary, Bermondſey - -	3137	4283	66	7986	9183	94	3959	13,116	17,169
Saint Saviour, Southwark - -	2547	4132	114	7504	8092	31	4512	11,053	15,596
Saint Mary, Newington - -	2865	3740	75	6450	8397	119	1965	12,763	14,847
Saint Mary, Rotherhithe - -	1680	2394	16	4787	5509	65	2059	8172	10,296
Chriſt Church, Surrey - -	1530	2563	56	4541	5392	19	2501	7413	9933
Saint John, Southwark - -	1531	2458	25	4149	4743	1	1986	6904	8892
Saint Olave, Southwark - -	1336	2378	38	3701	4145	9	1581	6256	7846
Camberwell, Surrey - - -	1162	1299	62	3084	3975	354	672	6033	7059
Clapham, Surrey - - -	480	763	7	1675	2189	60	379	3425	3864
Saint Thomas, Southwark - -	178	350	2	1914	974	1	253	2634	2888
Streatham, Surrey - - -	211	386	2	1136	1221	173	211	1973	2357
Manor of Hatcham - - -	148	172	5	387	347	98	112	524	734
The Extra-parochial of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury - -	1	1	—	29	17	—	—	46	46
	25,406	39,759	841	69,937	81,822	2053	29,542	120,164	151,759

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 291.)

BAFFUL.

TO *baffle* is a mere orthographic variety of the very common verb *to baffle*: its French etymon *bafouer* is probably a contraction of *basfouler*, to tread under foot. The Italians, however, have *beffare*.

Band.—*To band*, in the ſenſe *to baniſh*, is not only a ſoleciſm, but, which is worſe, an ambiguity: *to ban* is the correct ſpelling. At leaſt no traces of a *d* occur in the Anglo-Saxon *bana*, and its derivatives; in the Frieſiſh *ban*; or in the Teutonic, *ban*, interdict, juriſdiction; *bannen*, to excommunicate, to baniſh; *bannſtein*, a frontier-ſtone, &c.—which are all words of the ſame family. The primary meaning of *ban* is doubtful: may it not have been employed in Druidical religion, and applied to bardic excommunion, before it was transferred to Chriſtian interdict? It is ſtill common in our courts of juſtice to bid the culprit "ſtand up," which in the Corniſh dialect would be expreſſed by the words *yn ban*. Among the Welſh, *ban* means a hill: ſo that a Cimbric pedigree is probable. Junius is for travelling back to the laws of Tarentum; not of Howel Dha.

Baniſter.—According to Dr. Johnſon, *baluſter*; according to Mr. Maſon, *baniſter*; is the proper name of thoſe rail-poſts, or ornamented pillarets, which builders often employ to ſupport the ledge of a ſtair-caſe, the frontoon of a gallery, the ſill of a widow, the parapet of a terras, or the corniſh of a roof. Dr. Johnſon leans on Ducange, and derives *his* word, moſt improbably, from *balanſtrium*, a bathing-place. Mr. Maſon offers no etymological theory of the origin, and no literary authority for the uſe of *his* word. The denomination has travelled hither through books of architecture, is of Italian deſcent, and appears to have thus originated. In the antient fortification, towns were commonly incloſed by a thick and high mound of earth piled between walls. The broad and ſmooth terras a-top was in peace the walk, and in war the ſtation of the burghers. This rampart was commonly girt in with a parapet-wall, pierced with frequent bow-loops, whence the beſieged could ſhoot with advantage at their aſſailants. The roofs of caſtles were ſurrounded with ſimilar breaſtworks. From the Latin *baliſta*, a croſs-bow, derives the Italian *baleſtr*, and thence *baleſtriera*, a bow-loop. The *baliſters*, therefore, for ſo the word ſhould be written, are the bow-loops, or perpendicular interſtices of a parapet-wall; and a *baliſtrade* is a ſeries of ſuch interſtices. The latter word came firſt into vulgar uſe, and the maſons, ſuppoſing it named from its ſolid parts, miſapplied the term *baliſter* to the props inſtead of the vacuities.

Baſen.—In common converſation one talks of the broad round ſtare, the *ſaucer*-eyes of wonder: it would not be ſtretching the hyberbole much wider to talk of his *baſin*-eyes. Surely Spenſer has done ſo in the paſſage—

Then gan the courtiers gaze on ev'ry ſide,
And ſtare on him with big looks, *baſen* wide.

Baſhleſs.—For the uſe of this word Mr. Maſon produces no authority: he alludes, however, to ſome modern ſatiriſt, as having employed it, and explains its meaning by *ſhameleſs*: ſurely it ought rather to be interpreted *haughty*.

From the French verb *baiſſer*, to ſtoop, derives the Engliſh verb *to abaſh*, which is uſed by Chaucer in its primitive ſenſe:

The ſudden caſe this man aſtonied ſo,
That red he wex, *abaiſt*, and all quaking
He ſtood. *The Clerke's Tale.*

and Milton ſays of beauty,

Her plumes fall flat
At every ſudden ſlighting quite *abaſht*.
Paradiſe Regained.

Humility, by its habitual effect; fear, during the firſt retrogreſſion; and diſgrace, while the impreſſion is recent; ſuperinduce on the bodily frame a ſloping or bowedneſs of attitude. It is natural, therefore, to apply the word *abaſh* as deſcriptive of the ſhrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapſe of diſgrace. Thus Chaucer ſays of Griſilde—

Right naught was ſhe *abaiſt* of her clothing,
Though it were rude.

and Dryden, of the Olympian Divinities—

Nor could the gods *abaſht* ſuſtain their ſovereign's look.

and Milton—

Abaſht the Devil ſtood.

and Shakeſpeare very characteriſtically—

Hence, *baſhful* cunning.

In all theſe inſtances *ſtooping* is the radical idea; and the words *abaſh* and *baſhful* are metaphorically applied to ſuch paſſions of mind as may be ſuppoſed to occaſion that attitude of body.

Baſhful then means primarily *apt to ſtoop*, and metaphorically, *timid, eaſily daunted*, in which ſenſe it is very common: but *baſhleſs*, ſignifying primarily *not apt to ſtoop, unbending*, deſcribes the mien and geſture, not of impudence, but of haughtineſs.

Mr. Maſon's definition apparently reſults from the erroneous ſuppoſition that the ſubſtantive ſyllable *baſh* meant at firſt not a *bow*, but a *bluſh*.

Beau-monde.—To record ſuch words, if they have been uſed by Engliſh writers, may be neceſſary; but it characterizes a nation not yet grown up to refinement, and unaccuſtomed to take the lead in manners, thus to borrow abroad the technical terms of faſhion. We begin to engliſh *belles lettres* by *fine literature*, why not *beau monde* by *fine world?*

Beau-pere.—*Beau pere* ſignifies in French a father-in-law: in the paſſage adduced from Spenſer, no ſuch word occurs at all: *beau* is there an adjective, and *pere* is the old Engliſh *peer*, or *pheere*, a companion.

Bebleed.—In all the Gothic dialects verbs can be formed from ſubſtantives, by prefixing the ſyllable *be*. Thus from the Anglo-Saxon *hyd* hide, *behydan* to flay; Daniſh *under* wonder, *at beundre*, to admire; Freiſiſh *claga* accuſation, *biclaga* to indict; Dutch *ſpek* bacon, *beſpekken* to lard; German *flügel* a wing; *beflügeln* to furniſh with wings, &c. As theſe verbs are all active, the ſyllable *be* implies, no doubt, ſome neceſſarily tranſitive exertion. It ſeems to be an old imperative or infinitive, ſignifying, perhaps, to *drive ſtakes*. At leaſt the Anglo-Saxon *byan* to own, to poſſeſs; Daniſh *at boe* to cauſe to dwell, to place; German *bauen* to build, to plow; Iſelandic *bui* coloniſt; and Engliſh *by* cloſe to, near to; might all be untwiſted into ſome ſuch ſtaple idea as ſtaking out a hut.

Johnſon's Dictionary contains few leſs than a hundred Engliſh verbs formed by this far-ſpreading analogy; as to *bedew*, *beduſt*, *bedwarf*, to *befool*, *befriend*, *befringe*, to *begreaſe*, *begrime*, *beguile*, to *behead*, &c. Nor is the uſe of this formative ſyllable at all obſolete; Pope employs ſatire to *befool* and *beknave* us, and

——— the winds to *becloud* and *beſtorm* us.

Still it remains queſtionable, whether the preterite *bebled*, uſed by Fairfax, or the infinitive thence, inferred by Mr. Maſon, *to bebleed*, can conſiſtently be received into the Engliſh language. Although verbs active may be formed at pleaſure from ſubſtantives, by means of the prefix *be*, it does not follow that they can be ſo formed from other verbs. *To beblood*, although unauthorized, is, perhaps, legitimate Engliſh; *to bebleed*, although authorized, illegitimate; at leaſt in the ſenſe here intended, *to cover with blood*.—"A neighbour of mine lets his arms to young ſurgeons, who are learning to bleed, at half-a-crown the wound; they are a fry of leeches, they *bebleed* him moſt unmercifully."—In this inſtance, every one, I preſume, underſtands the word at once; and feels, by that truſtworthy inſtinct of the ear, to analyſe whoſe rules of deciſion conſtitutes the ſcience of grammar, that it is uſed conformably to the practice of converſation. This has its reaſon. Suppoſe, for a moment, the infinitive active *to bleed* uſed as a ſubſtantive; what would it mean? Undoubtedly a *blood-letting*; as, *to bleed* is leſs in faſhion among medical men than it was formerly. Now as the proper office of the formative ſyllable *be* is to convert ſubſtantives into verbs; verbs, in order to become compoundable with it, muſt make themſelves ſubſtantives, and carry with them into the new combination the ſenſe, which, as ſubſtantives, they acquire.—Thus *to bebleed* is to cover with blood-lettings. From the verb *to gnaw* would derive the ſubſtantive *a gnaw*, a compreſſure of the teeth; and thence *to begnaw*, to cover with compreſſures of the teeth. From the verb *to ſprinkle* would derive *a ſprinkle*, a drop of ſcattered water; and thence *to beſprinkle*, to cover with drops of ſcattered water: and ſo on.

Some verbs of this ſort, although convenient, euphonious and well-authorized, are juſtly obſoleſcent, from the latent perception that they have not been formed analogically: ſuch are Shakeſpeare's *to bemad*, Milton's *to bemoil*, and Dryden's *to belay*.

Beneſactrice.—Why introduce this anomaly? Is not *beneſactreſs* familiar as well as grammatical Engliſh? It would be better to ſuperſede *heroine*, *dutcheſs*, *executrix*, &c. by *heroeſs*, *dukeſs*, *executreſs*, &c. than to increaſe the monſtrous variety of our ſexual terminations.

Beſayle.—*Beſayle* being derived from the French *biſayeul*, great-grandfather, ſurely the lawyers would do well to write *biſayl*, if they muſt tolerate ſo antique an expreſſion. In its preſent form it too nearly reſembles another word. "Theſe new contractors *beſail* the fleet with rotten canvas."

Bewitchful.—Although coined by Mil-

ton, this word has been thrown out of the language. Why? The adjective *full* and *leſs* require to be compounded with ſubſtantives: thus one may ſay, a *fruitful* baſket, a *fruitleſs* orchard: ſuch epithets are ſtrictly intelligible. But what is *a bewitch?* what does *full of bewitches* ſignify? The ſyllable *be* includes the idea of tranſitive action; ſo that the infinitive moods of verbs formed therewith are neceſſarily incomplete ſubſtantives. If, by the annexation of an accuſative caſe, ſuch infinitives were firſt completed, it ſhould ſeem they would become capable of this ſort of compoſition—ear-bewitchful voice, flower-bedrenchleſs ſtream.

Bickerment.—The formative ſyllables *al* and *ment* once bore to each other the ſame relation as the active and paſſive voices of a verb: thus *avowal, burial, removal, ſuppoſal, trial,* &c. meant the act of avowing, burying, removing, ſuppoſing, trying, &c. and *adornment, blemiſhment, concealment, employment, refinement,* &c. meant the ſtate of being adorned, blemiſhed, concealed, employed, refined, &c. By a careleſs uſe of theſe ſyllables their diſtinction has been confounded; and with their appropriate and diſcriminate meaning they have loſt their ancient utility. Hence they are no longer applicable, as in Shakeſpeare's time, to the formation of new words: and many words, to which they have been improperly applied, are ſinking from diſuſe into oblivion. The ſtudiers of our older literature muſt often have been led to obſerve, that words analogically formed (uncouth as they might at firſt appear) have moſtly attained an eventual and laſting popularity; but that anomalous expreſſions (however welcome and current for a time) cannot be kept in circulation even by the efforts of writers the moſt deſervedly valued.

What is *bickerment*, or *the ſtate of being bickered?* Nonſenſe. Verbs neuter, which can have no paſſive voice, are, in this form, neceſſarily without meaning, and therefore incapable of aſſuming it grammatically.

Bidet.—If Mr. Maſon were to call on ſome elegant cabinet-maker, and to aſk for a *bidet*, he would perceive that it conſiſts of a large oval baſin concealed in a four-footed ark; and he would learn, in a whiſper, that thoſe "ſmitten with emerods" perform in ſuch vaſes the preſcribed ablutions.

Bond-woman.—Mr. Maſon defines this word by the contiguous term *bondſwoman:* ſurely a *bond-man* means a man-ſlave, and a *bondſman*, one who is bound, or gives ſecurity for another: in which caſe the two feminine ſubſtantives muſt preſerve a like relation. A *bound man* and a *man of bond*, by their very etymology, ought ſo to differ.

Boot-jack.—This very common inſtrument is omitted both by Johnſon and Maſon.

Bountieſt.—So vulgar a ſoleciſm ought not to be recorded without reprobation.

Branſle.—Probably this is the French root whence the Engliſh word *brawl* is derived.

Brawned.—The word would now mean converted into *brawn:* let the head of that hog be *brawned* and *collared.*

Bridalty.—Although much wanted in Engliſh—although employed by ſo claſſical a ſcholar as Ben Jonſon, this word has not been received into the language, from the latent perception that it is anomalous. The ſyllable *ty* is indeed often added to adjectives in *al*, in order to tranſmute them into ſubſtantives, as *loyalty, royalty*, but it unites not with words of Saxon origin: and *bride* is of this claſs: it came over in the ſuite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* MR. SCHWARTNER'S STATISTICAL ESSAY *on the* KINGDOM *of* HUNGARY.—*From the Bibliotheque Germanique.*

AN important addition has been made to the treaſures of German Hiſtory by this work, which, under the modeſt title of "Eſſay," preſents an enlarged view both of the natural advantages which have been laviſhed upon this intereſting country, and of the patriotiſm and liberal ſpirit which there prevail.

The introduction to the work contains ſeveral preliminary enquiries relative to the different parts, and the beſt ſources of political and literary hiſtory, and in particular on the benefit to be expected from ſtatiſtical reſearches in this dominion. The author divides his ſubject into three ſections, after the manner of Ackenwall and Schlœzer:—1ſt. The integrant parts of the kingdom. 2d. The country—inhabitants and productions. 3d. The conſtitution and government.

The fundamental code of Hungarian law, the compacts, tranſactions, and treaties, which compoſe the conſtitution of this country, are all collected in the *Corpus Juris Hungarici*, the laſt edition of which was

was publiſhed in two volumes, folio, at Ofen, in 1779. *The Court Calendar* is publiſhed every year in Latin, in two types, under the protection of the royal council of ſtate. It began in 1728. The oldeſt annual calendar, written in Hungarian, and tranſlated, which the author is acquainted with, bears the date of 1584.

It is difficult to aſcertain with preciſion the extent of this kingdom. Joſeph II. eſtabliſhed a commiſſion to take a geometrical admeaſurement of the country, but he died before it was concluded; and this work was highly diſagreeable to the landowners of the country, who naturally feared that the reſult would be an enumeration of the people, and a new ſyſtem of taxation.

At the death of Joſeph, theſe operations were ſuſpended, though they had already coſt a large ſum of money; and the eager joy of the people on hearing of this interruption to this unpopular work led them to burn what was already done, in order entirely to deſtroy all remembance of the undertaking.

There are few countries of which ſo numerous and ſuch excellent maps have been made as of Hungary; and yet they are hitherto little agreed as to its true extent and dimenſions. One of the lateſt of theſe, which was publiſhed at Vienna in 1791, in four ſheets, computes the ſize of the whole kingdom, including Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, to be 4033 ſquare miles. The great proportion of marſhland in this kingdom is both a proof and a cauſe of its low population. The climate of Hungary has been always accuſed of unhealthineſs, inſomuch as to have given this country proverbially the title of the Tomb of Strangers, or the Germans' Burying-place. Mr. Schwartner defends it from this accuſation.

In 1787, after the third enumeration of the people, the number of the inhabitants of Hungary, Sclavonia, and the Hungarian part of Croatia and Dalmatia (not including Tranſylvania) amounted to 7,116,789 perſons. The war with Turkey, and the famine in 1788; the failure in the crops in 1794, which ruined ſo many individuals; and an epidemic diſtemper imported from Turkey in 1795, muſt certainly have diminiſhed the population; but the author thinks that this loſs has been nearly repaired, by four good years in ſucceſſion, which have ſince occurred. The population of Hungary, however, though conſiderable in the aggregate, is but low in proportion, ſince the above-mentioned total only gives 1848 ſouls for each ſquare geometric mile.

Paſture-land is very abundant, but poor; graſs meadows are rare and ill-ſown, and little is known or practiſed in the management of cattle and horſes. The ſheep and cattle are fed in large plains, called in Hungary *puſzten* or *prædia*, in which no perſon has a right to ſettle but the ſhepherds. The number of theſe plains, in 1787, was 1305.

Scarcely any country contains ſo many different tribes and languages as Hungary. Mr. Schwartner claſſes theſe varieties by the ſeveral languages, in the following manner:

1. The original native Hungarians, who live for the moſt part in the flat countries, and hence the Hungarian tongue is not underſtood among the mountaineers. Theſe indigenous Hungarians are but few in number, and conſtitute the *tiers etât*. They appear to be as averſe to a life of confinement in cities as the ancient Germans, mentioned by Tacitus. They are more numerous in the kingdom than the Germans and Wallachians; but the race of Sclavonians, with their ſeveral branches, by far out-numbers that of the Hungarians properly ſo called. In 1787, Hungary alone, not including the free-ſtates, was reckoned to contain 11402 towns or villages, of which 3688 were Hungarian, 5789 Sclavonian, Croatian, or Illyrian, 921 German, and 1024 Wallachian.

2. The Sclavonians, who have different dialects, and conſequently different appellations, as, Slaves or Sclavonians, Slowacks, Raſcians, and Croatians. The former of theſe are the tribe which multiplies the moſt. It is remarkable, that wherever they take root in the midſt of the Germans or indigenous Hungarians, theſe latter ſoon ceaſe to proſper, and become extinct in a few generations. Within the the laſt two hundred years, a vaſt number of towns and villages have paſſed from Hungarian or German to Slowack.

3. The Germans and Tranſylvanians eſtabliſhed at the foot of the Hungarian Alps. They amount nearly to 150,000 ſouls. It was theſe Germans who the firſt introduced into this kingdom the privilege of the citizens. At their arrival, the mines which Hungary poſſeſſes began to be worked, and the country is indebted to them for a greater degree of activity in its general induſtry, and particularly in its commerce with the North. Theſe ſettlers ſoon adopted the native Hungarian dreſs and

and faſhions, and ſtill preſerve it. It was likewiſe by them that the Lutheran religion was eſtabliſhed ſooner here than in the other countries of Europe.

4. The Wallachians, who call themſelves in their language *Romans*, and indeed are ſo by deſcent. The author deſcribes their character to be temperate, averſe to labour, patient, vindictive, and ſuperſtitious. When they mix with the Raſcians, they check the increaſe of theſe laſt, as powerfully as the Sclavonians ſuperſede the Hungarians and Germans.

5. The Macedonians, or modern Greeks, who live without diſtinction in every part and have no excluſive ſettlements. It is through their hands that almoſt all the ſilver and merchandiſe paſs, which is brought to and from Turkey and Germany. Theſe and the Raſcians have the bulk of the commerce in their own hands, and no where do they cultivate the ſoil. As likewiſe they rarely embrace the profeſſion of arms, it cannot be told whether they have inherited the valour of the ancient Macedonians.

6. The Czinzarians, who are actually Wallachians, but who uſe the Greek religion, exerciſe the ſame trades as the Greeks; and as they ſpeak the ſame language, they often likewiſe paſs for Greeks.

7. The great national farms, and the inns and coffee houſes in the kingdom are chiefly held by Armenians, who, towards the end of the ſeventeenth century, arrived in Tranſylvania, and thence ſpread over Hungary. They live in the great *puſſten* or plains, ſeparate, and diſperſed in different parts. There is only a ſingle Armenian pariſh, which, in 1794, contained no more than 106 inhabitants. They ſpeak no other language than their own in the churches, but, with this exception, their religion is Roman Catholic.

8. A ſmall number of *Clementines*, ſo called from the name of their leader, who emigrated, in 1463, from Albania, and arrived, in 1737, through Servia at Sclavonia. They are diſperſed in two villages.

9. Jews, who in the thirteenth century held in their hands the greater part of the domains, the royal farms, and the whole of the commerce. There are now, however, no more than about 75,000 wandering through the country, whoſe ſole employment is to tranſport various articles of trade to the ſeveral villages and townſhips. Joſeph II. intended to ameliorate their condition, but he died before he could put it into execution.

The author thinks that it would be infinitely more eaſy to better the condition of the *Zigeuner* (commonly called through Europe Bohemians or Gipſies, and who are fortune-tellers, living a vagabond-life), ſince they are actually baptiſed, and would ſhew leſs repugnance than the Jews to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion. Theſe *Zigeuner* amount, at the utmoſt, to 16 or 17,000 in Hungary: they are more attached to the Hungarians than to the Sclavonians, and have but little in common with the Germans.

Having conſidered the different nations who people Hungary, with regard to language, Mr. Schwartner takes a view of their ſeveral relations to religion, habitation, profeſſion, and public employment. He next examines their privileges and civil policy. In 1785, the Hungarian nobility amounted to 325,894 individuals of either ſex. This gives a proportion of one noble to two and a half of the population of the kingdom. The author then conſiders the various natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral, from which we ſhall extract a few particulars.

The trade in oxen and ſheep has been in a very thriving ſtate ſince Joſeph II. That of horſes and ſilk has proſpered wonderfully ſince the year 1765.

A conſiderable branch of the trade of the Jews in Prague is in gooſe quills, the greater part of which come from Hungary.

Next to Siberia and America, Hungary is at preſent the richeſt country in copper. The mines of iron alſo are numerous, and appear inexhauſtible. The ſalt-mines of Hungary and Tranſylvania are ſo abundant, that they would furniſh all Europe with this article. This has always been one of the moſt productive of the royalties, but there is a want of foreign conſumption. The Empire takes off annually 1,200,000 quintals. The great diſtance of the ſalt-pits of Sclavonia from the north-eaſt military frontiers of Auſtria and Hungary, obliged the government, in 1794, to allow of the importation of 2,800,000 quintals of ſalt from Turkey.

The mineral alcali will become a capital of commerce for this kingdom.

Since the diſcovery of a native Glauber's ſalt on a marſh near Ofen, the price of this ſalt has fallen from ſixteen creutzers the half ounce, to a ſingle creutzer.

Though agriculture and rural economy are but low in Hungary, the ſurplus from the conſumption of the inhabitants is conſiderable. If the Hungarian farmer were to improve this branch of productive labour, what wealth might he not procure to the country? The article of wine alone

alone would enrich the kingdom; but if the population increased, the large proportion of vineyards to fields would be diminished; for it appears that the people here, as in other places, plant with vines those soils which would be the most fertile in grain. Tobacco also is a very important article; and in general it appears that this rich country might be made to yield double its present crops, if it were cultivated in the methods employed in the rest of Europe.

The subject of the second part of this work is the government and civil law of the kingdom. The fundamental part of the Hungarian code is contained in the Golden Bull of Andrew II. From the constitution of the state, the Emperor Francis holds his title of King of Hungary from his hereditary descent, and from the act of coronation. To this ceremony, the inaugural or sacred diploma, and the oath taken by the sovereign upon the Hungarian crown, are indispensable requisites. They attach an idea of sanctity to the crown itself, independently of its immense value.

The period for the King's majority is not yet fixed by the constitution. An ancient law constitutes the Elector Palatine guardian of the King when a minor. The king of Hungary has decidedly the precedence over the King of Bohemia; but this is not yet determined between the Kings of Portugal, Sardinia, and Hungary.

Every Hungarian gentleman may be accused, but he cannot be arrested, till he has appeared before a tribunal of his peers, and has been by them declared guilty. This inviolability of person, however, does not extend to the crime of high treason, nor to a nobleman notoriously given to robbery, or known to be an incendiary, an adulterer, or unfaithful to the administration of the finances.

The Emperor Leopold, in the diet of 1791, caused a regulation to be made, that the successor to the throne should be crowned, at the latest, within five months from the decease of the last King, with this clause, that, excepting the confirmation of the national privileges, the new King should exercise all the rights of the sovereign, and receive the support of the nobility, before, as well as after, his coronation.

The primate of Hungary has the same privileges with the nobility; but he is also obliged to appear in arms if his country is attacked.

By the law of mortmain, which is established in Hungary, the ecclesiastical establishment can with difficulty receive any permanent advantage from testamentary gifts. The Hungarian bishops, and all the religious establishments, have been taxed (the author thinks) about twenty per cent of their revenue, since the year 1791, for the maintenance of the fortresses. There are no longer any serfs, and the state of the peasants has been very good since Leopold II. The peasants as well as the citizens have the right of appeal to the supreme tribunal: a right, which, before 1792, belonged only to the nobility, and was confined to the case of homicide.

The constituent parts of the actual administration are,—the Hungarian court of Chancery, which is the immediate organ of the royal will for every thing which concerns the King; and the supreme council of state established at Ofen, from which proceeds the administration of justice, of the finances, and of the civil government. The Emperor Joseph II. excluded from this body, as well as from all the functions of the civil administration, the bishops, who were formerly entrusted with the ecclesiastical concerns.

In 1785, he united this council to the royal chamber; but, in 1791, they were again separated, and the primate of the kingdom nominated two bishops to the supreme council.

There are a number of cases for which no provision is made by the laws in Hungary; and the code itself contains many perplexing or contradictory parts, sometimes determining from analogy, sometimes from precedent; and the kingdom is still without a code of penal laws, criminal jurisprudence, or any regular form of procedure in these cases acknowledged by the king or the state. The customs of the *Corpus Juris Hungarici* are the same as the ancient criminal law established in Austria under Charles V. in some degree modified, and were introduced by Ferdinand III. Before Joseph II. the most crying abuses were mixed with this part of the law, and, notwithstanding his regulations, the punishment of crimes is very uncertain. In Hungary, where there is but a single writer on crimes and punishments and the principles of civil law, (Matthias Bodo in 1751), the proceedings are very slow and embarrassed.

Hungary commonly raises nine regiments of infantry, and seven of cavalry or hussars. The former consist of 3000 men each, and the latter of 1200; but they are considerably reinforced in time of war, owing

owing to the low price of provifions and forage. The country alſo maintains ſeveral regiments of German cavalry.

Theſe celebrated living walls, which defend the frontiers againſt the Turks and their allies, this nation of ſoldiers who inhabit an extent of country more than a hundred German miles in length, theſe martial huſbandmen, who formed a permanent cordon from the Save to the Danube, are but little known even to the well-informed Hungarian. Mr. Schwartner deſcribes them with a laudable partiality.

In time of war, they receive the ſame pay as other regiments; in peace, they live on the fruits of the land which is given them, and which they cultivate.

Before the preſent war, the population of this body amounted to 420,000 ſouls, and the prince likewiſe poſſeſſed a ſtanding army of 84,000 men, in ſeventeen regiments. They coſt him nothing in time of peace; and they are robuſt and ſkilful in arms, undaunted, inured to conſtant fatigue, and, being leſs delicate than other troops, they are leſs liable to diſeaſe, whilſt their attachment to the ſoil and to their families prevents them from ever deſerting. The greater part of them profeſs the Greek religion.

With regard to the article of *finances*, Mr. Schwartner eſtimates the groſs revenues of the ſtate, from documents which he aſſerts to be highly authentic, to yield an annual product of fifteen to ſixteen millions of florins; from which, after deducting all expences, the remaining net profit does not exceed 1,002,296 florins.

The laſt ſection of this work treats of public inſtruction, ſchools, general literature, and the ſtate of the hierarchy in this country. In the ſixteenth century, the Proteſtants and Jeſuits gave ſome impulſe to the mind of the inhabitants.

Mr. Schwartner is, however, very much diſſatisfied with the education that the children receive in the Catholic ſchools, where, according to him, they waſte five years in ſtudying Latin very ill, which they ſeldom underſtand at laſt.

Schools for public inſtruction are eſtabliſhed in Preſburg, Kaſchau, Groſwardein, Funfkirchen, and Agram. The ſcholars remain two years for philoſophy, and as long for law. The Hungarian language has been taught in them ſince 1792.

Hungary poſſeſſes only one univerſity, that of Peſt, which took its origin from the college which the Jeſuits eſtabliſhed at Turnau. Before the reign of Maria Thereſa, the government took no concern in this inſtitution, but, in 1770, the Empreſs-queen charged Van Swieten with its reformation. In 1777, it was removed to Ofen (*or Buda*). Joſeph II. choſe Peſt for its ſeat, founded two Proteſtant chairs, and his regulation and attention would have much added to its reputation, if, after the death of this Emperor, the younger Van Swieten and M. de Paſtory had not been removed from the ſuperintendance of this eſtabliſhment. The author thinks that it is now given up, but, in 1792 and 1793, there were ſtill 281 ſtudents.

The Proteſtant Schools are much poorer in revenues, in profeſſors, and means of inſtruction, than the high Catholic.

Mr. Schwartner gives us but a low opinion of the proſperity of Hungarian literature. Scarcely can there be reckoned more than fifty living authors, including tranſlators, and editors of periodical journals.

The cruelties practiſed by the inquiſition are not known in Hungary but by report; the Catholic churches and monaſteries have long ceaſed to be an aſylum for robbers and aſſaſſins, and in general the eſtabliſhed Catholic religion ſhews a ſpirit of mild toleration.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* MR. WEINLIG, CHIEF ARCHITECT *at* DRESDEN.

ON the 25th of November, Dreſden loſt in Mr. *Weinlig*, who died of a nervous fever, one of its moſt elegant and inſtructed artiſts, and moſt active and honeſt men of buſineſs. He was of a rich, and in the annals of the capital of Saxony well known, family; his father, burgomaſter at Dreſden, was a true parent of his then often afflicted city; and his brother, who is ſtill alive, is an eſteemed compoſer. Mr. Weinlig enjoyed the advantages of a learned and liberal education, and inſtructed himſelf in his early years by the galleries of paintings, of medals, of prints and copper-plates, with which the fine taſte and magnificence of the laſt Kings of Poland and Electors of Saxony, Auguſtus II. and III. have enriched and embelliſhed

beliſhed their capital, and the free uſe of which was always one of the great advantages of Dreſden. The favour, which a magnificent court then ſhewed more frequently, and in the higheſt degree, to the elegant arts, made, in his early youth, a laſting impreſſion upon him, and determined him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of architecture. In this he was moſt happily ſeconded by his intimate acquaintance with Mr. *Maner*, then maſter-maſon of the town. It was under his direction that he laid the foundation of his extenſive knowledge, and he worked himſelf for ſome time as a maſon's apprentice at the building of a wing of the Electoral palace. This circumſtance deſerves to be held up as a model to our preſent architects and *dilettantis*. The future architect ought always to begin his career with the trade of a maſon, and true conſummate architects can only come from the workſhip of the ſtone cutter. To Weinlig, this ſchool was the foundation of all his ſubſequent progreſs, and *Le Roi*, with whom he got acquainted at Paris, eſteemed him particularly on account of his mathematically juſt knowledge of the maſon's and ſtone-cutter's buſineſs. In the year 1766, Weinlig ſet out on an architectonick journey through France and Italy, which, by his theoretical and practical knowledge, was rendered extremely advantageous to him. He would often, in his more advanced age, ſhake his head at the tours of our modern unwinged *wild-geeſe*—ſo he called the young architects, who, without any qualifications, crowd over the Alps—and, as a ſworn enemy to all boaſting and parade, would give a free vent to his ſatirical humour, particularly on the new faſhioned decoration-men. At Paris he had, in the houſe of the celebrated author of the work on the Architecture of the Greeks, the moſt deſirable opportunity of ſeeing and inſtructing himſelf by many not yet publiſhed drawings of the moſt beautiful ruins of claſſical antiquity. He copied, with great eagerneſs and ſkill, many of the plans and views recently imported from Greece and Sicily, and preſerved theſe copies with the utmoſt care. Many of the original drawings being brought to the King's wardrobe, have never appeared in print, and as they are, in all appearance, loſt for ever, theſe copies, which muſt ſtill exiſt in the port-folio of the deceaſed, are of the higheſt value. *Chalgrin* was then building the new opera-houſe, which likewiſe became a very inſtructive ſchool to him. Thence he went by Lombardy to Rome, where he ſtayed almoſt two years, except the time ſpent in a trip to Naples, and could only by the moſt urgent domeſtic circumſtances, be prevailed upon to return. He communicated the fruits of this journey to his native country, in a work, *Letters on Rome*, &c. of which nine numbers or three volumes in quarto have appeared at Dreſden, from 1781—87. He gives in it no hacknied common places, but his own remarks on the principal remains of ancient architecture at Rome and Naples, and preſents many new ideas and views; for inſtance, on the Theatres of the Ancients; on the little Rotunda, commonly taken for a Temple of Bacchus, which, however, ſeems rather to have been a Baptiſterion of Conſtantine; on the Porticoes of Octavia, which he thinks to be a Propylaeum; and in general on the conſtruction of columns and pillars. He often praiſed the friendly inſtruction which, during his ſtay at Rome, he had received from Winkelman, without ſuffering himſelf thereby to follow blindly the judgment of his friend. His Letters contain many convincing proofs of his impartiality. In the 24th Letter, for inſtance, he refutes, with a candour and ſolidity peculiar to himſelf, Winkelman's opinion, that the good things to be found on the Triumphal Arch of Conſtantine, were taken from the Triumphal Arch of Trajan. He had begun already at Rome to write down his Remarks on Winkelman's *Annotations upon the Hiſtory of Architecture*, which would certainly have furniſhed many a valuable addition to *Fea*'s Corrections, in his edition of the *Storia delle Aarti, tom. iii.* if his laborious occupations had given him ſufficient leiſure. His diſtinguiſhed merits were not regarded with indifference after his return to his native country, and he received, in the year 1773, the important, but very troubleſome, poſt of treaſurer of the commiſſion for public buildings. He dedicated the leiſure, which this office only ſparingly allowed him, to his architectonic ſtudies, the fruits of which were two numbers of *Œuvres d'Architecture*, publiſhed in 1784—85. He partook willingly in each well-concerted undertaking for the improvement of the arts, and a farther extenſion of taſte; and ſeconded Baron *Racknitz*, in his *Repreſentations of the Taſte of different Nations* (a very ſplendid and valuable work, which was finiſhed laſt year, with the fourth number), by ſome very intereſting treatiſes, of which there is one in the laſt number, reſpecting the Gothic taſte, which Weinlig had already defended in his Letters on Rome, *an Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Cathedral at Meeſſin.*

Meiſſen. It is worth obſerving, that *Weinlig*, by his architectonic *work concerning the interior ornamenting of rooms* (of which four numbers in folio have been publiſhed at the expence of the author himſelf), has given the firſt example in Germany of employing the Arabeſques, for which he had pleaded already in his Letters, and other architectonic ornaments in the interior decoration of rooms, and has inſtilled, even into ſuch as are not verſed in architecture, a reliſh for things of this kind, by neatly coloured models. But Weinlig not only invented and compoſed ſuch decorations on paper, he likewiſe knew how to execute them on a larger ſcale, of which every one will be convinced, by viewing his decorations of the Hall and the Belvedere in Prince Maximilian's ſummer-palace at the ſuburbs of Dreſden. The Elector of Saxony, fully ſenſible of theſe merits, entruſted him with the confidential place of Chief Architect of the whole country (Ober-Land-Banmeiſter), and his premature death has been deplored, not only in Saxony, but in all Germany. He was a great artiſt, an amiable friend, an intereſting companion, and a loyal ſubject. He never encumbered the earth with heavy ſtone maſſes and clumſy edifices; therefore our common mother will not be burthenſome to him.—"*Sit illi terra levis.*"

MEMOIRS *of* BARON DIMSDALE.

THOMAS DIMSDALE, Baron of the Ruſſian Empire, was the ſon of John and Suſanna Dimſdale, and was born in the pariſh of Thoydon Garnon, near Epping, in the county of Eſſex, on the 29th of May, 1712. His mother was daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the pariſh of Albury, in the county of Hertford. His grandfather, Robert Dimſdale, accompanied William Penn to America, in 1684, and took with him his two ſons, John and William; but returning, after a reſidence of a few years, he again fixed himſelf at Thoydon Garnon; and his eldeſt ſon John ſucceeded to him there in the practice of phyſic, to which profeſſion he had been educated: his ſecond ſon William was eſtabliſhed in the ſame line, at Biſhop Stortford, in the county of Hertford.

His father, John Dimſdale, had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert died very young; Suſanna and Robert lived to a more advanced age; but Thomas, who was the ſixth, and Joſeph, who was the ſeventh child, were the only part of the family who lived to a late period; Joſeph dying, after a ſhort illneſs, on the 26th of April, 1779.

Thomas, the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, having paſſed through his ſchool-education, returned to improve himſelf a few years under his father; and was ſent afterwards to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, in the Borough of Southwark, to be inſtructed as a ſurgeon. He was firſt placed under Mr. Symonds, who dying, he continued the remainder of his time under Mr. Girle. He was greatly reſpected by both of theſe gentlemen, for his cloſe application in the proſecution of his ſtudies; and he commenced the practice of his profeſſion at Hertford, about the year 1734. In 1739, he married the only daughter of Nathaniel Braſſey, of Roxford, near Hertford, who was an eminent banker in London; and was elected member for that borough in four ſucceſſive parliaments.

He continued diligently to purſue his profeſſion with increaſing reputation. In 1744, he had the misfortune to loſe his wife, who died, not leaving any children.

In the following year, 1745, to relieve himſelf under this weighty affliction, his active mind, and his zeal for the ſucceſs of the army, commanded at that time in the North by the Duke of Cumberland, led him to offer his ſervices as a volunteer, and at his own expence to aſſiſt the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army, wherever he could be moſt uſefully employed; and he received letters of recommendation to the Duke and others: he continued with that army until after the ſurrender of Carliſle, then in poſſeſſion of the rebels; after which he again took up his reſidence at Hertford, and he received the Duke's thanks for thoſe ſervices.

In 1746, he married Anne Iles, a relation to his former wife. The ample fortune he already poſſeſſed, with the addition he acquired by this marriage, and by the death of Lady Dimſdale, widow of Sir John Dimſdale, of Hertford, induced him to retire from the practice of his profeſſion for ſome years: however, as his family became numerous, having had ten children, ſeven of whom were ſtill living, he felt it a duty towards them, to return again to more active life, and he took his degree as a phyſician in 1761.

In a few years, he heard, with others, of the extraordinary ſucceſs of what was called the new method of treating perſons ill of the ſmall-pox, more particularly of patients under inoculation; and with great aſſiduity he made inquiry into the truth of the many improbable reports that were

then circulated. He had already long practiſed inoculation with ſucceſs; but without carrying his opinions to the extent that the improved method was ſaid to juſtify: he ſoon found that it allowed of expoſing patients, more particularly during the eruptive fever, to a greater degree of open air and cold than had been before conſidered either ſafe or prudent; and he was impatient to communicate to the world at large the certain ſucceſs with which he became daily more convinced this practice was attended: yet before he committed his ſentiments to writing, he was determined to be clear and correct in an inquiry ſo new that no objections, from authorities the moſt reſpectable, ſhould be able to invalidate his aſſertions. He therefore continued to purſue his object with cloſe attention and accurate obſervations; and in 1776 he publiſhed his treatiſe, on "The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small-pox."

No book was ever received with more expectation or ſatisfaction by the public. It was ſoon circulated on the Continent, and tranſlated into the German, French, Italian, and laſtly, into the Ruſſian language; and it is but juſtice to add, that the obſervation of the Author at the end of the chapter, intitled the *Concluſion*, when he ſays, "That although the whole proceſs may have ſome ſhare in the ſucceſs, it in my opinion conſiſts chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption," is a laſting proof of his foreſight and diſcernment.

From the reputation he had acquired by this treatiſe, from his reſpectability of character and profeſſional merit, it is probable, that an important event ſoon took place which is particularly detailed in a work, publiſhed by him in 1781, intitled, "*Tracts on Inoculation*," in which an account is given of an invitation to attend on the Court of Ruſſia, to inoculate her Imperial Majeſty, Catherine, and her ſon, the Grand Duke; and his conſequent journey to St. Peterſburgh, 1768, accompanied by his ſecond ſon, Nathaniel, for that purpoſe.

It may ſuffice here to add, that both theſe diſtinguiſhed perſonages paſſed thro' the ſmall-pox, with the greateſt ſucceſs, and he had the ſatisfaction of receiving aſſurances from them at different times of their enjoying better health ſince that event.

Immediately after their recovery, a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction acquainted him with the honourable and generous manner in which her Imperial Majeſty propoſed to reward his ſervices; particularly, that he ſhould be appointed an actual Counſellor of State, and Phyſician to her Imperial Majeſty, with an annuity of 500l. ſterling; that he ſhould be promoted to the honour and dignity of a Baron of the Ruſſian Empire; and that the eldeſt of his lawful deſcendants ſhould bear and inherit the ſame title for ever, in perpetual ſucceſſion; that he ſhould receive immediately 10,000l. ſterling, and 2000l. for the expences of his journey to and from St. Peterſburg, and that he ſhould be preſented with miniature pictures of the Empreſs and of the Grand Duke. Her Imperial Majeſty was alſo graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs her approbation of his ſon's attention and good conduct, by conferring the ſame title upon him, to the ſame extent; and the Grand Duke preſented him with a ſuperb gold ſnuff-box, richly ſet with diamonds, as a teſtimony of his regard.

There was further granted to them and their lawful deſcendants, leave and permiſſion to take, uſe, and add, to their preſent arms, a black wing of the ſpread eagle of the Imperial Ruſſian Arms, in a gold ſhield placed in the middle, with the cuſtomary helmet over the ſhield, adorned with the Baron's coronet.

After their recovery, a conſiderable number of perſons of the firſt reſpectability were inoculated with ſucceſs at St. Peterſburgh; and the ſatisfaction this event afforded, induced her Imperial Majeſty humanely to requeſt of him to undertake a journey to Moſcow for the ſame uſeful purpoſe: this ſtep was immediately adopted, and there alſo many of the nobility and of the principal inhabitants availed themſelves of the maternal attention of the Empreſs to inoculate their children.

The great munificence of the Empreſs on this occaſion was unprecedented; but its value was materially enhanced by the unbounded confidence ſhe was pleaſed to place in him. She invited him ſtrongly to continue to reſide as her Phyſician in Ruſſia, aſſuring him that every circumſtance of accommodation that he could wiſh for his family and himſelf ſhould be fully complied with. His anxiety to return made him decline theſe very honourable offers: and on his journey he was much diſtinguiſhed by the attentions he received. When he paſſed through Berlin, the late Frederick the Third invited him, by his Prime Miniſter, to an audience at Potſdam; accordingly on the following day he and his ſon went thither, and were

received

received in private at the Palace of Sans Souci with the greateſt condeſcenſion. He alſo, at this time, received invitations to inoculate ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſonages on the Continent, but he preferred returning immediately to England, and reſumed the practice of his profeſſion at Hertford.

In 1779 he loſt his wife, with whom he had lived with great happineſs and domeſtic comfort for 33 years: ſhe left him ſeven children: he afterwards married Elizabeth Dimſdale, daughter of William Dimſdale, of Biſhop's Stortford, who is ſtill living. In 1780 he was choſen a Repreſentative in Parliament for the borough of Hertford; ſoon after which election he declined the practice of his profeſſion; but he at no time withheld his advice and aſſiſtance from the poor and helpleſs.

In 1781 he received the commands of the Empreſs of Ruſſia to attend again at St. Peterſburg, to inoculate the two ſons of the Grand Duke, the Princes Alexander and Conſtantine: he accordingly ſet out immediately, accompanied by the Baroneſs. On his journey, as he paſſed through Bruſſels, the late Emperor of Germany, Joſeph, who was then there, expreſſed a deſire to ſee him, and he accordingly waited on his Imperial Majeſty, who received him in private, with the greateſt aſſurances of his regard, and gave him a convincing proof of his confidence, by writing a letter in his preſence, which he entruſted to his care, to be delivered to the Empreſs of Ruſſia on his arrival.

He was received at St. Peterſburgh by the Empreſs and the Grand Duke with every teſtimony of kindneſs and eſteem: he happily ſucceeded in both theſe inoculations, and was again moſt liberally rewarded by the extreme bounty of her Imperial Majeſty. The Baroneſs was alſo preſented with a ſuperb ſnuff box in gold, ſet with diamonds.

In 1784 he was re-elected Repreſentative for the borough of Hertford:—in the year 1790 he retired from that reſpectable ſituation, and his ſon Baron Nathaniel Dimſdale was elected to ſucceed him.

After this time he made Bath the place of his winter-reſidence for ſome years, but of late he had retired to Hertford altogether, where he lived in the midſt of his family and friends; and expired at the advanced age of 89 years, on the 30th of December, 1800, after an illneſs of about three weeks.

About 17 years ago, after having for a few years been ſenſible of the loſs of the ſight of one of his eyes, the ſtrength of both of which had been remarkable in his youth; he had the additional misfortune to feel the other eye conſiderably impaired, and he very rapidly loſt the ſight of that altogether: he had the operation for extracting the cataract performed by Baron Wenzell with great ſucceſs, and enjoyed his ſight to the day of his death.

From what has been already ſtated, it will be ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that he was a perſon of great activity, both of body and mind. He was happy in poſſeſſing a placid, mild, and even diſpoſition, and ever felt intereſted in promoting the peace and welfare of ſociety, and in cultivating a friendly good underſtanding with all mankind: but, above all, it may be ſaid of him, that, through a long life, he bore and merited the character of an *honeſt man*; and as ſuch was reſpected and regretted by a very numerous acquaintance of all ranks in ſociety. He was a Member of the Royal Society, and a Vice-preſident of the Bath Agricultural Society.

His remains were depoſited on the 6th day of January, 1801, in the burial-ground of friends (the Quakers), at Biſhop Stortford, in the county of Hertford, in which ſociety he had been educated, and where his anceſtors were buried.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

NEXT to that firſt of comforts to the ſoul,
The plaudit of a conſcience ſelf-approv'd,
AIKIN! I deem the gratulation ſweet
Of ſympathyſing friendſhip, and a Muſe
Terſe, uncorrupt, ingenuous, bold and free;
A Muſe from whom nor titled grandeur bribes,
Nor pamper'd wealth, a ſacrificial ſtrain.
Hence with ſenſations bland of conſcious pride
I feel the manna of thy tuneful tongue
Drop medicinal influence on my breaſt,
Ruffled, not torn, by Perſecution's blaſt.
Thus, after chilling froſt, morn's genial ray
Invigorates, cheers, expands, the ſhrivell'd flower:
Thus the broad mountain flings his cooling ſhade
O'er the faint pilgrim in a thirſty land.
Oh! may thy friend, as in the noon of life,
Reſponſive to the calls of truth and Man,
Self

Self in benevolence abſorb'd and loſt,
Thro' the ſhort remnant of his cloſing day.
With brave defiance, or with calm diſdain,
Front the grim viſage of deſpotic power,
Lawleſs, ſelf-will'd, fierce, mercileſs, corrupt;
Nor, 'midſt the applauſes of the wiſe and good,
Loſe the fond greetings of a Muſe like thine!

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, June 19, 1801.

The FUGITIVE; *a* BALLAD: *Or, the* BARON *of* COTEHELE.

WHO views the hand of ſpring
With buds adorn the trees,
But loves the beauties of the moon,
The whiſpers of the breeze?

To taſte theſe vernal ſweets,
A Baron, bold and brave,
With pleaſure walked his green-wood paths,
That wind by Tamar's wave.

To every rural ſound
He lends a willing ear,
While ſcenes of early youth revive,
And wake the ſilent tear.

The ſwarming village ſtirs
Its murmurs, in the vale,
And awful flows the waterfall,
Sonorous in the gale.

The lev'ret ſtarts with fear,
Above the ſpringing corn;
And blackbirds whiſtle to their mates,
Imbow'red in ſnow-white-thorn.

The veil of night extends
Its ſhadows far and wide;
And dewy beams of ſtar-light dance
On Tamar's placid tide.

Within this ſtill receſs
He ſhuns the blood-ſtained car,
To change for woodnotes wild of peace
The brazen din of war.

Then Lancaſter and York
In kindred ſlaughter bled,
Ere yet intwin'd their banners bloom'd,
In roſes white and red.

But hark! a bugle-horn,
With note portentous ſounds,
And echo, with the warlike blaſt,
From rock to rock rebounds.

A hoſtile troop aſſail
The Baron's lonely towers,
And, eager to detect their foe,
Explore his ſylvan bowers.

As lions for their prey,
The green retreats they rove,
And chace their noble Fugitive
Through Cotehele's mazy grove.

Till from a rock they ſpy
His bonnet in the wave,
With moon-light ſhining; whence they judge,
He found a watery grave.

Triumphant they recede,
With ſhout and martial ſound
Of trump and bugle-horn, that ſhake
The wilderneſs around.

Conceal'd beneath a rock
That beetles o'er the flood,
He threw his bonnet, to delude
The foes that ſought his blood.

With glowing heart, he breath'd
To Heaven a ſolemn vow,
That with a temple he would crown
That rock's impendent brow.

Now on its ſacred wall
The Baron is pourtray'd,
As kneeling, at the throne of God,
His homage he repaid.

Though Time his towers diſſolve,
And temple in the wood;—
The grove and ſtreams for ever praiſe
The Father of the good.

W. EVANS.

STANZAS TO A VALLEY.

From the GERMAN *of* J. G. VON SALIS.

——— *er*

Ne giammai vidi valle av ſi 'peſſi
Luoghi da ſoſpirar ripoſti e fidi.

PETRARCA.

SWEET valley, bounded by theſe pine-clad hills,
Ye meads, juſt ſeen thro' yonder op'ning glade;
Ye darkſome groves, ye ſoftly murm'ring rills,
Thou cot, conceal'd beneath yon' walnut's ſhade;

From the high ſummit of this mount, bleſt ſcene,
With tranſport does a wand'rer hail thy charms;
Mid' Nature's beauties, tranquil and ſerene,
He ſeeks a refuge from the world's alarms.

Oh bid him welcome then, ye verdant ſteeps!
Oh bid him welcome then, ye flow'ry brakes!—
Lull'd in your boſom ev'ry ſorrow ſleeps,
While only mild and calm reflection wakes:

My life's career is to contracted bounds
Confin'd, as thine, oh! ſeat of ſoft delight!—
And, as the end of yon' meandering rounds,
Its cloſe is veil'd in darkneſs from my ſight.

Ambition's veſſel, on a faithful ſhore
Here reſts in peace, her anchor ſweet content;
Here curioſity is ſeen no more,
With prying eye exploring each event.

Malignity aims not her venom here
Againſt mild innocence' unguarded breaſt;
Nor mid' the aſpens that are ruſtling near
Does hiſſing ſcorn erect her ſerpent's creſt.

Care ſeeks not, with o'erclouding brow and mind,
To pry into the future's dreary waſte;
No place of reſt can pallid envy find;
Of vain remorſe no footſteps can be trac'd.

But o'er the graſſy meads the Muſes rove,
Or by yon' ſtream that thro' the valley ſtrays;
While inſpiration whiſpers thro' the grove,
And ſportive fancy mid' the foliage plays.

From the white village church, amid thoſe trees,
Ne'er does the midnight clang of terror ſound;
Nor o'er this Tempe does the balmy breeze
E'er waft heart-rending notes of diſcord round.

The fearful din of claſhing weapons ne'er
The echo of that ivy'd cavern wakes;
But, while the herdſman's horn ſounds free from care,
To the ſweet ſhepherd's pipe the morning breaks.

In the ſoft meads the lowing herds repoſe,
The wild goats browze upon the ſteepy rocks;
While from the mould'ring tow'r at evening's cloſe,
The ſcreech-owl hoots amid the falling blocks.

The ſilver poplars in the Zephyrs play,
Their leaves preſenting ſtill a varying hue;
The mill that ſtops yon' ſtreamlet's gentle way
At pauſes ſtrikes, to meaſur'd time ſtill true.

On the tall trees the thruſh her wild-notes ſings,
While the meek graſshopper ſtill chirps below;
The mower's ſcythe thro' all the valley rings,
And the bees hum as laden home they go.

Oh! bleſt the man, who from his heart can hail
Theſe tranquil ſcenes, here ſtudy nature's page—
As Petrarch, in his rock-encompaſs'd vale,
And in Scillonte's ſhades the Grecian ſage.*

And ye, who've long repented that your choice
Once led ye to purſue the worldling's courſe,
Fly, fly the ſtorm; obey mild nature's voice,
And peaceful reſt from the rude tempeſt's force.

Here may the heart, too oft by man betray'd,
Form round himſelf a world where guilt's unknown;
The injur'd lover, the forſaken maid,
Their ſoul's deep wrongs in ſilence may bemoan.

And thou, mild ſeraph, who, thro' paſſing years,
Haſt watch'd my ſteps, thy guardian cares may ceaſe;
Encircled round with golden hope appears,
The future now, as here I reſt in eaſe.

While here, as at the brink of heav'nly joy
I fix my ſeat, abjuring worldly dreams;
Reſolv'd ambition's tune ſhall ne'er decoy
My heart again, to taſte her troubled ſtreams.*

Love's wants are few, a garden, plough, and field,
An arbour by his fair-one's fingers dreſt,
A ſtraw-roof'd cot from curious eyes conceal'd,
A ſpot where two united urns may reſt.

Far as a ſhepherd, in fair Enna's dale,
The diſtant roaring of the billows hears,
So diſtant now the ſons of hiſtory's tale,
In low and broken ſounds, aſſails mine ears.

Nor ſhall ambition's votaries e'er a note
Of admiration from my boſom gain;
Thoſe who for liberty their lives devote,
Alone can from my hands a crown obtain.

Too proud to ſerve, where rank or pay invites,
No more a hireling to another's laws;
Yet ne'er will I deſert man's genuine rights,
But gladly periſh in fair Freedom's cauſe.

And when at laſt I reſt from mortal ſtrife,
O'er my cold clay let ſilver roſes bloom;
And ah! may thoſe who ſhar'd my love thro' life,
Shed drops of fond affection o'er my tomb.

ANNE PLUMPTRE.

VERSES *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, 1801. *By* I. D'ISRAELI, ESQ.

SERAPH of Earth! lov'd Charity appears,
And drops on human griefs celeſtial tears;
O come! thine eyes of dewy light unfold,
And wave thy treſſes of ethereal gold!
Mark the warm bluſh upon her forehead ſent,
Her hand outſtretch'd, her liſtening head juſt bent!
Hung round her knees a graceful group is ſeen;
She comes, and Famine's blaſted heath looks green!

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* Xenophon, who, baniſhed from his native country, retired to Scillote, in Peloponneſus, not far from Olympia, where he devoted his latter years to hunting and agriculture.

* The author was for ſeveral years an officer in the Swiſs Brigade, in the ſervice of the French Monarchy, but had quitted it before theſe Stanzas were written.

Her

Her bleſt abodes each little village grace,
And reſtleſs vagrants find a reſting-place;
See where Philanthropy her labour aids,
And opes to felon youths his ſchools and trades!
Lucina there, a ſplendid palace rears,
To calm the future mother's modeſt fears.
Sweet CHARITY! like Venus 'mid the waves,
Thou walk'ſt in beauty o'er the watery graves,
And, teaching Man a Promethéan art,
Bring'ſt fire from Heav'n—or wak'ſt it in his heart!
Within his grate, ſits meagre Worth oppreſs'd,
Nor feels the ſunſhine playing on his breaſt;
Gently thy hand the little debt ſhall lend,
And give the ſocial hearth a Father, Huſband, Friend!

All, all, have felt the public's anxious care,
And every Briton had a brother's ſhare;
All but the letter'd few—the Bard, the Sage,
Thoſe great contemp'raries of every age!
Who can forgive the preſent, while they truſt
To the late juſtice of ſome gem, or buſt;
Obſcurely beaming, like their midnight oil,
They ſink, with ſlow decay, in ſilent toil.

Yes! while th' immortal page their genius ſpread,
Ev'n then they fainted for a little bread;
Yes! in our country (Freedom's ancient choice!)
Want ſtrangled oft the Patriot's feeble voice;
And loud Renown has told of many a name,
The child, at once, of Famine and of Fame!
Ah! on the PRESS we muſe with dread delight,
If they muſt periſh who were born to WRITE!

Bards, in whoſe breaſts, with inſpiration gay,
The Muſes warble, and the Graces play,
Thoſe gifted ſpirits of Aonian birth,
Crouch to the hand of Trade, and bend to Earth!
Or, bluſhleſs, dare the venal cenſer hold,
And barter glory (wretched men!) for gold!
Or bid their Muſe ſtill flaunt about the town,
The dirty Proſtitute of half-a-crown!

Shall Britiſh Genius mourn ſo long, and hide
The Sage's dignity, the Poet's pride?
Ah, better break the unregarded ſigh,
With Butler languiſh, and with Otway die;
With Chatterton, in ſullen vengeance brood;
With Collins, rage in Phrenzy's ireful mood.

From ills like theſe to ſave the virtuous man,
Patrons of Genius! is your riſing plan!
Ah! ſure the Artiſts of each finer grace;
The lov'd Preceptors of the human race;
All that dear train, whoſe ſtudious hours impart,
Th' illumin'd ſpirit, and the moral heart,
Claim from the public hand their mod'rate ſhare;
Yes, 'tis their due!—THEY MADE US WHAT WE ARE!
And in a Britiſh audience ſtill we ſee
Their hands are liberal, as their hearts are free;
Long, long endure, by generous ſpirits grac'd,
This Feſtival of CHARITY and TASTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SONNET.

Compoſed at Dunkeld.

YE hills ſublime that o'er the landſcape wild
Frown in terrific grandeur wide and drear;
Thou chryſtal Tay that roll'ſt in cadence mild;
I come to ſoothe my childiſh ſorrows here.
Tho' here ſecluded from the temperate ray
Of friendſhip form'd in youth's delicious reign,
Bright Genius gilds the genial ſummer day,
And bids me hail the ſweet and ſimple ſtrain*
That charms the woodland and romantic glade;
And bids me mark with plaſtic touch the ſcene,
Where gleams of ſtreaming light o'er mountains fall,
Obſcur'd in ſhadow's dim and dubious hue;
Or where it gilds the abbey's ivy'd wall,
Here riſing o'er the ſtream of cleareſt blue.
From the tall woods that ſtretch their beauties wide,
The yellow tints of gaudy daylight fade,
And grey appears the clear and chryſtal tide.

R. CARLYLE.

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* The muſic of Neil Gow.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

SIR, *4th May*, 1705.

I RETURN you many thanks for the conſtant accounts you ſend me of the occurrences at your Court, and for the copies of your relations to the Secretary, which are very inſtructive.

Yeſterday I had a letter by Eſtaffette, from Prince Louis, of the 30th poſt, ſetting forth the ill-condition of his troops, and how little able he ſhould be to ſecond our

our deſigns; upon which, I would loſe no time in having it repreſented to the King of the Romans, and to that end have writ what you will find here encloſed, both to the Counte Sinzendorff, and Counte Wratiſlaw; I muſt likewiſe deſire you will take all opportunities of repreſenting what the conſequences of theſe neglects muſt be, if ſome ſpeedy remedy be not applied on Vienna, and pray let me know what notion the King and the Court have of thoſe matters, and of their army which is to ſerve under the Prince Louis.

I am now on the water between Leyden and Utrecht, making what haſt I can to Maſtricht: I ſhall be going from thence for Coblens the 14th, and then ſhall make a viſit to Prince Louis, ſo that it will be the 23d or 24th, before I ſhall be able to reach Treves; the troops will be there within three or four days after me. I am, with truth, Sir,

Your moſt faithful and humble ſervant,

(*Mr. Stepney.*) MARLBOROUGH.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE EARL PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

AFTER my harty commendatons. Whereas it hath pleaſed the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, to reſolve upon a royall journey to Yorke, and there to bee attended upon by all his ſworn ſervants, of which number yourſelf beeing one I am therefore to ſignifye unto you his Majeſty's royall pleaſure, that all occaſions ſett apart, in perſon you bee in readineſs by the firſt day of Aprill next, at the citty of Yorke, with a horſe and ruſſett arms, with guilded nayles, or ſtudds, after the faſhion of a Curaſſier, for yourſelf, and white armes as a Harqobuſner for your ſervant or ſervants that you ſhall bring along with you, in befitting equipage, there to act and doe ſuch dutyes and ſervices as may bee expected from, or ſhall bee required of you. Which, not doubting but you will moſt carefully obſerve, as alſo give mee a ſpeedy accompt of the doeings hereof, I reſt

Your very loveing friend and couſen,

PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

Whitehall, 3d of Feb. 1638.

To my loveing Coſen, Sir Henry Herbert, Knt. one of the Gentlemen of his Ma's moſt hon'ble Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

ELOCUTION.

VIRGIL pronounced his own verſes with ſuch an enticing ſweetneſs and enchanting grace, that Julius Montanus, a poet, who had often heard him, uſed to ſay, that "he could ſteal Virgil's Verſes, if he could ſteal his voice, expreſſion, and geſture; for the ſame verſes that ſounded ſo rapturouſly when he read them, were not always excellent in the mouth of another."

HOOKE read ſome ſpeeches of his Roman Hiſtory to Onſlow, the Speaker (who piqued himſelf too upon reading), and begged him to give his opinion of the work. The Speaker anſwered, as if in a paſſion, "he could not tell what to think of it; it might be nonſenſe for ought he knew; for that his manner of reading had bewitched him." This muſt have been the caſe with the celebrated ſinger, Seneſino; for thoſe who had no knowledge of the Italian language, nor the leaſt reliſh for muſic, were faſcinated with his recitations, his modulated tones, and his expreſſive geſtures.

Mrs. OLDFIELD uſed to ſay, "the beſt ſchool ſhe had ever known, was only hearing ROWE read her part in his tragedies." The late ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE had never felt the charms of Milton, till he heard Sheridan pronounce his exordium.

BOOTH, the actor, told a friend that he had acted the Ghoſt when BETTERTON played Hamlet; and that the firſt time he attempted it, Betterton's look at him ſtruck him with a dread and horror which totally diſconcerted him from acting the part.

BOISROBERT, famous in his day as a ſtory-teller, and who had ſo happy a talent this way, as to become the favourite of Cardinal Richelieu, when his friends adviſed him to publiſh, aſſured them that they would find nothing of that engaging agreeableneſs on paper, that he had the happy ſkill to ſpread over his living chat; and that it was a mere cheat put upon their ears.

En recitant, de vrai je fais merveilles;
Je ſuis, mon amis, un grand dupeur d'oreilles.

Such a Siren is pronunciation! united with the tone, the expreſſion, and the geſture. Pliny, the younger, writing to a friend, who entreated him carefully to examine his poem, if it was worthy to be publiſhed, ſays, before he opens it, that he can decide already that it is beautiful, and ought not to be ſuppreſſed, by what he had heard him read, "if your pronunciation hath not impoſed upon me; for you do, indeed, read with exquiſite ſweetneſs and art; yet I truſt I am not ſo far led aſide by my ears, that the charming *cadence* has entirely blunted the edge of my judgment."

GOLD.

The earlieſt account we have of *gold* being

being coined into money in England, is in the reign of *Henry* the Third. In a manuſcript preſerved in the Chamberlain's office, at Guildhall, London, is this paſſage: "Hoc anno (1257) creavit Rex monetam auream denar' ponder' duor' ſterlingor' de auro puriſſimo, et voluit ut ille aureus curreret precio vigingti ſt'lingor."

A SEAT OF WAR.

Extracts from a ſcarce Pamphlet, entitled, "Ruſſian Humanity Exemplified." Publiſhed in the Year 1759, and written by a Lutheran Clergyman, who reſided on the Scene of Action.

"During this time,* Field-marſhal Fermor had beſieged Cuſtrin, with 70,000 men. The commandant of that fortreſs had committed a great fault in not burning the ſuburbs; for behind the houſes, Field-marſhal Fermor had erected his batteries. On the 15th, in the morning, he threw from three of them, a large quantity of bombs and fire-balls into the fortreſs, which, by nine o'clock in the forenoon, was conſumed to aſhes. Many of the richeſt people have by this loſt all they had, and have been reduced to miſery.——I, myſelf, have loſt every thing! but I cannot think on my poor old ſick parents without the greateſt ſorrow and anguiſh of heart:——they have ſaved nothing, nothing in the world! for two bombs fell, one juſt after the other, into their houſe, ſo that they had hardly time to ſave my poor mother, who has been bed-ridden theſe three years, out of the flames. Theſe my poor parents muſt now lie, night and day, in great hunger and cold, upon nothing but ſtraw, in a dark vault. What makes mine and their miſery moſt deplorable is, that I cannot help them, for all my things, my linen, cloaths, and two hundred rix-dollars have ſhared the common fate; and I have now but one thin coat and two ſhirts left in the world.

"The other poor inhabitants lay ſcattered about under the ramparts, in great miſery. But God at laſt, regarded our miſery, and *ſent us our King*, who had marched the whole night, from the 24th to the 25th of Auguſt, with an army of forty or fifty thouſand men. His people could ſcarcely ſtand through fatigue and want of ſtrength; but when they ſaw the enemy near Zorndorff, and all the villages round in flames, but one ſpirit animated the whole army—they all burnt with the greateſt deſire to be revenged on their cruel enemies.

"In the morning, at half an hour after eight, we heard a terrible cannonading; the houſes trembled that were 20 miles off; and a farmer told us, that he had yeſterday ſeen the King with his whole army; upon that, our inhabitants deſired me to ſet apart an hour for prayer. I ſhall never forget this devotion in my life—All fell upon their knees—Our children, even thoſe of three years, lay round the altar, and with the old people, wept bitterly. When I looked upon the children, I was ſo much moved, that for ſeveral minutes I could not ſpeak.—Even old ſick people were, by their deſire, brought into the church.—How ſacred at that time was the houſe of our God!

"At one the cannonading ceaſed, and I went on foot to Soldin, being full of anxiety to know to whoſe advantage the battle had turned out. Towards the evening the Ruſſian fugitives came to Soldin, ſeven hundred at once: a pitiful ſight, indeed! Some holding up their hands, curſing and ſwearing, others praying—without hats, without cloaths; ſome on foot, others two on a horſe, with their heads and arms, &c. tied up; ſome dragging themſelves along by the ſtirrups, others by the horſes tails. —Thus they all came into the city, and among them Prince Charles of Saxony, (*that incendiary* who had ſo great a ſhare in the burning of Cuſtrin and Zittau) the Saxon General Dortleben, and the Auſtrian General St. André, without their baggage.

"At three o'clock in the morning, the 26th, the Ruſſians quitted the city in great hurry, and took the rout to Landſberg. They pillaged all the villages they paſſed through; and the miniſter of Brugge, Mr. Weinholtz, and of the Neuenburg, Mr. Shmidt, have been moſt cruelly uſed.—This day the cannonading was as briſk as the day before, but after twenty-four hours the battle was deciſive, and victory was ſhouted in the Pruſſian army.—General Fermor retired to Landſberg, after having ruined the country hereabouts, ſo that it is no more to be known. In 20 villages, is neither man nor beaſt, and nothing is to be ſeen but dreadful deſolations, ruined houſes, churches that have been prophaned and deſtroyed, barns that have been broken down, and waſte lands; and God knows whether they will ever be built and cultivated again, for the inhabitants are partly dragged away, and partly maſſacred.

"The 26th, in the afternoon, about eleven o'clock, I ventured to go, by myſelf,

* The writer had been deſcribing particular inſtances of the barbarities committed by the Ruſſian army.

ſelf, to the place where the cannonading was, which had come remarkably nearer. After walking ten miles, a Coſſack's horſe came running full ſpeed againſt me; I mounted him, and followed the report of the diſtant cannon. One may now imagine all the miſery of human life to be here united.——For ſeven miles and a half on this ſide the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, ſadly cut in pieces. The farther I advanced, the more theſe poor creatures lay heaped one upon another. This ſcene I ſhall never forget.—The Coſſacks, as ſoon as they ſaw me, cried out, O! water, water! water!——Righteous God, what a ſight! men, women, children, Ruſſians, and Pruſſians, horſes, oxen, powder-cheſts, baggage waggons, and carriages, all lying in one heap, over this immenſe ſpace, to the height of a man! —Seven of the moſt opulent and fineſt villages in this neighbourhood all on fire, and the inhabitants either maſſacred or thrown into the flames.

"The wounded ſtill fired at each other in the greateſt exaſperation, and I was in no little danger of my life among them. —The field of battle was a fine plain, almoſt two miles and a half long; and this whole plain was ſo covered with the dead and wounded, that there was not room for me to ſet my foot without treading on ſome of them.——Several brooks were ſo filled up with the Ruſſians, that I can affirm with truth, they lay heaped up one upon another as high as two men, and appeared like hills.——I could ſcarcely recover myſelf from the fright occaſioned by the great and miſerable out-cry of the dying.——A noble Pruſſian officer, who had both his legs ſhot off, cried out to me, "Sir, you are a Prieſt, and preach mercy; pray ſhew that compaſſion to me, which God has not for me, and diſpatch me at once." This ſo touched my heart, that I rode off as faſt as poſſible.

"I count the loſs of the Ruſſian army to be twenty thouſand killed; and in all, thirty-ſix thouſand. The fire from the cannon has done the greateſt ſlaughter, ſince it was no otherwiſe than as if for four hours running one had heard but a continued thunder-clap.——Our whole loſs does not exceed nine thouſand."

ABRIDGMENT OF THE BREVIARY, BY THE JESUITS.

It is well known that the Romiſh church enjoins her prieſts daily to recite the *breviary*, conſiſting of a long collection of prayers and pſalms, and legends, &c. &c. called matins, lauds, veſpers, &c. But to eaſe them of this burthen, the following ſubſtitute was found out, which does honour to the inventive genius of the contriver. It is copied from a looſe printed leaf in an old breviary, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits.

Ritus breviſſimus recitandi Breviarium.

Primum dicatur Pater et Ave, deinde

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. w. x. y. z.

V. per hoc alphabetum totum. Alleluja.

R. compoſitum Breviarum totum. Alleluja.

Oremus. Deus, qui ex viginti quatuor litteris totam Sacram Scripturam et Breviarium iſtud componi voluiſti, junge, disjunge, fac, diſpone, accipe ex his viginti quatuor litteris Matutinum cum Laudibus, Primam, Sextam, Nonam, Veſperas et Completorium. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *during the* FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* YEAR NINE; *by* F. J. G. LA PORTE DU THIEL.

THERE had hitherto remained to Europeans a conſiderable void in the annals of Weſtern Aſia; Citizen LANGLES has attemped to fill up this void, by preſenting us with a *Chronological Abridgement* of the Hiſtory of the Khans of the Crimea. It was in the year 1237 that this country paſſed under the domination of the Moghols, commanded then by the too famous Djingugz Khan. It continued under the obedience of that conqueror and his deſcendants, till the time wherein one of the princes of his race, Mengheli-Guêräi, aſſiſted by the Sultan Mohhammed, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Crimea, and formed it into a particular ſtate under the immediate protection of the Sovereign Othoman, who reſerved to himſelf the right of naming and of depoſing the Khan of Little Tartary. After numerous and bloody revolutions, of which Citizen Langles traces out a ſyllabus and remarks the authentic dates, the Crimea, which the Czars of Ruſſia had habitually

bitually ſuſtained againſt the deſpotical pretenſions of the Porte, was united to their empire in 1783, and recovered its ancient name of *Taurica Cherſoneſus*. From the year 1237, to 1783, Citizen Langley enumerates 63 Khans, on each of whom he gives notices more or leſs ample. The dates which he aſſigns for moſt of the events, and which are not found in any of the Aſiatic Hiſtories publiſhed in Europe, have been computed and collected from different Turkiſh, Arabian, and Perſian manuſcripts, in the National Library.

Citizen MONGEZ has read a Memoir on the Public Orations, handed down to us by hiſtorians, and on the means which are ſuppoſed to have been employed by the ancients, to augment the effects of the voice in the theatres.

Citizen CAMUS communicated to the Claſs Obſervations on the State of the Characters hitherto employed in the Greek editions; he adduces powerful conſiderations, which artiſts that are deſirous to change or perfect the characters, ſhould never loſe out of ſight. To judge of the real merit or probable ſucceſs of the invention and introduction of new forms, we ought previouſly to be acquainted with whatever exiſts in the ſame kind. Thus Citizen Camus has preceded his obſervations by an enquiry into the form of the Greek characters in manuſcripts, on the firſt attempts of the artiſts who printed Greek, and on the epochs at which they began, in different cities to print works compoſed in that language. The fineſt manuſcripts, the rareſt and moſt famous editions, have paſſed under his examination. He has not failed to celebrate the ſucceſs of the Alduſes, in the invention of many bodies of Greek characters; the expertneſs of Garamond in the art of engraving them, after the models of the famous calligraph, Ange Vergece; the talent, the taſte, and the ſuperior intelligence of the Stephanuſes, in the manner of employing them. Theſe beautiful characters, for which we are indebted to Garamond, form a valuable part of the depot of the printing office of the Republic. The excellent uſe which is daily made of this rich ſtore, proves how advantageous it is to ſtudy habitually, and to continue to imitate the *chefs d'œuvres* of the Stephanuſes. The *Enquiries* and the *Obſervations* of Citizen Camus, will form a chapter in his *Hiſtory of Printing*, in which he is now inceſſantly occupied.

Citizen TRAULLE, of Abbeville, had ſubmitted to the judgment of the Inſtitute his manuſcript diſſertation on certain antiques lately diſcovered in the Valley of Somme. Theſe monuments conſiſt of 1. A creſcent, which according to the author, who believes it to be an antique in its kind, and made of pit coal, of Lincoln, in England, was made uſe of by the Druids, in the exerciſe of their religious worſhip. 2. A bronze, of very beautiful workmanſhip, which Citizen Traullé takes to have been a *bearded Mars*. And 3. an inſtrument of war fabricated of copper. Citizens LE BLOND and MONGEZ, in a report on theſe objects, have done juſtice to the zeal and taſte of Citizen Traullé in the reſearch of antique monuments; but this has not prevented them from impugning his ideas, in reſpect to the two firſt pieces. As to the laſt, they have pointed out the method that muſt be taken, in order to draw a uſeful truth from it. Compared with other ſimilar pieces, deſcribed by able antiquarians, this laſt contributes to prove how far copper, habitually employed by the Ancients in the fabrication of a multitude of utenſils, has the advantage over iron, which we too often make uſe of in preference.

The Ambaſſador of Spain to the Helvetic Republic, M. le Comte de NORONHA had made a preſent to the claſs of two volumes, containing Spaniſh poems, of his own compoſition. Citizen CAILHAVA, by a detailed notice and even by tranſlations, ſome literal, others more free, of different pieces of this collection, has made us acquainted with the merits of it.

Citizen AMEILHON gave notice of a manuſcript Greek commentary of Syneſius on the Treatiſe of Chymiſtry attributed to Democritus.

Citizen C. COLLIN HARLEVILLE preſented his new piece of poetry, entitled, *La Campagne et les Vers, (the Country and the Worms)*; he propoſes, at the end of the ſeſſion, to recite it, himſelf.

An artiſt, whoſe compoſitions in painting are no leſs eſteemed by the connoiſſeurs, than they are reliſhed by the amateurs, Citizen P. H. VALENCIENNES, had laid before the Claſs, a work, very conſiderable for ſize, and the title of which announces a high importance, namely, his *Elements of Practical Perſpective for the Uſe of Artiſts*. A commiſſion, compoſed of the Citizens MOITTE, PEYRE, and VINCENT, have carefully examined this production, intereſting under more than one relation, and which, in deſpite of all treatiſes compoſed on the ſame ſubject, appears to have been a *deſideratum* in the ſchools of painting. In reality, the young artiſts ſeldom proceed from the ſchools,

ſufficiently inſtructed in the ſcience of perſpective, which, however, is indiſpenſably neceſſary for them; more rarely ſtill do we ſee them conquer their averſion for the profound inveſtigation of it. It is poſſible that the elementary books which treat of it, containing ſcarcely any thing but geometrical demonſtrations and formulæ, require, in order to be underſtood by a young artiſt, ſome previous acquiſitions which are not always readily within his reach. Perhaps alſo, in thoſe ſame books, the phyſical cauſes, which the mathematical demonſtrations explain, determine and appreciate the effects of, not being explicitly handled in the proem, the mathematical theory, altho' exact, remains liable to be miſapplied in practice, and of courſe becomes itſelf a ſource of errors. Hence it comes that a painter verſed in the ſcience of perſpective, and inſtructed by long practiſe in the art, knowing better than the moſt ſkilful mathematicians the degree of intelligence, the wants, the habitudes, and the particular language of the artiſts, would ſucceed, perhaps, more eaſily than the latter, in giving inſtructions on the theory of the ſcience, and above all, the manner of applying it. However this may be, the *Report*, or to call it better, the very extenſive and detailed *Memoir*, read by Citizen Vincent, in the name of the Commiſſion, accurately delineates the object and the progreſs of Citizen Valenciennes, the plan and the diviſion of his work. The firſt part treats: 1. Of linear perſpective, and of the application of that part of the ſcience to painting. 2. Of aërial perſpective, and of the effects of perſpective at the theatre, in optical machines, and in gardens. On this part, the Commiſſaries have made a number of obſervations. Without ſuffering themſelves to be too advantageouſly prepoſſeſſed by a multitude of ſenſible precepts and excellent examples, which preſent themſelves at almoſt every page in the book of Citizen Valenciennes, they have freely marked the paſſages wherein they think they can eſpy errors and a defect of perſpicuity. The laſt part, in which the author deſcribes the method of ſtudy, which he conceives to be the beſt to follow, both of painting in general, and of landſcape in particular, has been no leſs ſcrupulouſly examined. According to the eulogiums, always founded, and ſometimes mixed with criticiſm or refutations, contained in the Report made in the name of the Commiſſion; it is reaſonable to think that the Elements of Practical Perſpective of Citizen Valenciennes will be very uſeful to all painters, and principally to thoſe who devote themſelves to landſcape. This work, it is highly probable, cannot fail, at firſt, to aſſiſt the artiſt in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theory of perſpective, both lineal and aerial; afterwards to give him generally juſt ideas on the application of this ſcience to painting; and laſtly, to inculcate on his mind the neceſſity of ſtudying attentively, and obſerving long before he proceeds to execute.

"It is from the date of this *trimeſtre*," here exclaims Citizen la Porte du Thiel, "that Paris has ſeen opened the pompous theatre, in which the *chefs d'œuvres* of the antique are aſtoniſhed to ſee themſelves fixed amongſt us, and ſhining with a luſtre altogether new. Always mute, yet always eloquent; from henceforth they will repeat without ceaſing, that nothing was impoſſible to French valour; and, doubtleſs, one day, their preſence in theſe places, of itſelf ſufficient to convince incredulous poſterity, will force it to believe in almoſt incredible exploits. All the artiſts who compoſe the collective adminiſtration of the Muſeum, have made a common cauſe of the labours and attentions; let them all be equally paid by the gratitude of the friends of the country. But (he adds,) it is our duty here to indicate what eſpecially the Members of the National Inſtitute have done for the glory of the arts, as well as for the progreſs of letters. We ſhall ſay then, that the figure of Minerva, which adorns the *keyſtone* of the grand arcade, above the principal portal, is the production of Citizen Moitte; and certainly this labour of the French chiſel, placed in front of the moſt famous models, will not cauſe our age to bluſh.

"To diſengage a multitude of ſaloons obſtructed in all their dimenſions, to diſtribute with *grandioſity (avec grandioſité)* a local till then miſerably divided, to conduct to their end difficult and even dangerous operations,—ſuch was the taſk that the architect of the Muſeum, Citizen Raymond, had to perform; the public voice adds, and ſuch is the taſk that he every where has performed. We have ſeen the wall demoliſhed, which formerly contracted the new ſpacious hall of Laocoon:—already ſome had begun to regret the painting in freſco, which repreſented on this wall, *Aboſuerus encouraging Eſther intimidated*, the work of Romanelli, a compoſition full of grace and refinement: but this freſco ſhall be aſſuredly tranſmitted to our poſterity. The portion

of

of the wall which it decorated, tranſported with all its ſculpture to a diſtance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ metres, (about 17 feet) ſtill exhibits in an eligible ſituation, the picture which ſo highly intereſted us. Sure combinations have preſerved it from the ſlighteſt alteration; the moſt piercing eye will not perceive in it either accidents, fiſſures, or flaws."

"The Secretary concludes with this apoſtrophe: Greeks and Romans, induſtrious and powerful nations, during too many ages the excluſive favourites of hiſtory! How would you have applauded, in times leſs fertile than ours in miracles, thoſe ſkilful and preſervative means, which, it ſeems, were unknown to you: Perhaps they might have handed down even to us ſome of thoſe productions ſo celebrated of your Apelleſes and of your Protogeneſes; but, perhaps, even then, after an exact compariſon, after a juſt eſtimation, Raphael and Guido, not being able to brook ſuperiority, would have been for ever privileged from paying you homage!

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A Treatiſe on the culture of Potatoes, a matter of national importance, 1s.
Vernor and Hood.

ARCHITECTURE.

A Diſſertation on the conſtruction and properties of Arches, by G. Atwood, Eſq. F.R.S. with ſeven plates, quarto, 7s. 6d.
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The Accompliſhed Tutor; or, Complete Syſtem of Liberal Education, by Thomas Hodſon, No. 1, (to be completed in ſeventeen Monthly Numbers), 1s. Vernor and Hood.

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A New Compendious Syſtem on ſeveral Diſeaſes incident to Cattle, with Medicines for every Stage and Symptom thereof. An Eſſay on the Diſeaſes incident to Calves, and their curative Indications. And Obſervations on the Diſeaſes peculiar to Horſes, and their proper method of treatment, by Thomas Topham, 8vo. 6s. boards. Scatcherd.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE are ſorry to announce that Dr. GARNETT has at laſt vacated his ſituation of Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, owing, as he modeſtly intimated when he took leave of his generous, reſpectable and applauding audience, to inſupportable ill uſage from a quarter whence he had reaſon to expect very different treatment. We confine ourſelves to theſe general terms; becauſe the Doctor, on the ſame occaſion, ſignified his intention of ſubmitting to the proprietors, and of courſe in ſome degree to the public, his reaſons for retiring from a ſituation which, he ſaid, he could no longer hold with credit to himſelf or advantage to the Inſtitution.

Our Readers will obſerve with pleaſure, by the advertiſement upon our blue cover, that the African Education Society has been found to anſwer the intended purpoſe, and that twenty-one African boys and five girls will be likely ſoon to carry back to their native country a knowledge of the arts and policy of Europe.

We learn from the firſt Annual Report of the Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, that it is already ſupported by two hundred ſubſcribers; that of ſixty thouſand perſons who have already been inoculated, it is doubtful whether four have died of the inoculation; and that of ten thouſand who have been re-inoculated with the ſmall-pox not a ſingle well-atteſted caſe has been produced of this diſeaſe having taken.

Mr. Wm. SMITH, Land Surveyor, and Member of the Bath Agricultural Society, has in the preſs a work, intitled, "Accurate Delineations of the Natural Order of the Various Strata to be found in different Parts of England and Wales, with Practical Obſervations." This work will be compriſed in one volume quarto, will contain a correct map of the various ſtrata, accompanied with a general ſection, deſcriptive of their various proportions and relations, all in their proper colours, ſo as to preſent a faithful repreſentation of nature.

The Rev. Mr. ESTLIN, of Briſtol, has in the preſs a Diſcourſe on the Patriarchal and Jewiſh Sabbath, and the Religious Obſervation of Sunday.

Mr. G. DYER is preparing for the Preſs, an improved edition of his Diſſertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence, in which will be interſperſed ſome Obſervations on Dr. PARR's Spital Sermon on the ſame ſubject.

Mr. FREDERIC ACCUM, Experimental Operator at the Royal Inſtitution, propoſes ſpeedily to publiſh, by ſubſcription, (printed on ſuperfine paper, *made of Straw only*) a Syſtem of Experimental Chemiſtry, comprehending a ſeries of entertaining and ſtriking Experiments, ſyſtematically arranged, and calculated to teach, in a pleaſing and familiar manner the Science of Chemiſtry, according to its preſent State of Improvement.

Mr. BROWNE, who was the firſt that undertook, ſince the time of *Alexander* the Great, to ſearch for the famous Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* in Africa, has again ſet out for the Eaſt.

A ſplendid edition of MOORE's Odes of Anacreon is in the preſs and will be publiſhed in December next.

LLOYD's expected Shipping Liſt, including alſo the Royal Navy, makes its appearance on the 1ſt day of July.

The *Inveſtigator*, at *Sheerneſs*, waits only for the neceſſary paſſports, to convey painters, aſtronomers, and botaniſts to the ſouth-weſtern coaſt of of New Holland at preſent unknown, and to bring new plants, new animals, and other curioſities back to Europe.

A Proſpectus has been circulated for publiſhing by ſubſcription a Selection of the moſt intereſting and celebrated Cauſes, &c. &c. which have occurred in Courts of Judicature, &c. and particularly ſuch as relate to Life, Perſonal Liberty, Character, &c. &c. diveſted of ſuch legal repetitions, and other matter, as lengthen and confuſe, without adding to information. Theſe cauſes will be occaſionally illuſtrated by, and contraſted with, ſuch criminal and civil caſes in foreign tribunals, as may be deemed worthy of a place in this Selection: interſperſed with ſuch curious anecdotes, as are calculated to expand the human mind, to extend the ſphere of judicial knowledge, and to introduce a new and rational ſpecies of amuſement, in which a greater variety of character will be more faithfully exhibited than in any other work.

The numerous patrons of foreign literature will be pleaſed to learn that the valuable and extenſive ſtock of foreign books belonging to Mr. REMNANT has been purchaſed by Mr. VAUGHAN GRIFFITHS, and removed to No 1, in Paternoſter-row, where the Foreign Book Trade will be carried on with ſpirit, and orders executed with punctuality.

Mr. HALEY of Wimpole ſtreet, who has long been diſtinguiſhed by the accuracy of his Time-keepers, has lately accompliſhed an improvement in the conſtruction of thoſe machines, which is ſimple and efficient, and promiſes to bring them to that degree of perfection, beyond which the imperfections of matter never can proceed. A model and a deſcription of this curious machine are preparing by the artiſt.

Among other conſequences which are likely to reſult from the preſent increaſed price of books, the opening of a conſiderable number of new Reading-rooms in various parts of the kingdom is probably not the leaſt important to general literature. Influenced by this conſideration, the truſtees of the LONDON LIBRARY, which formerly occupied Reading-rooms on Ludgate-hill, have removed their Library to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR'S in Hatton-garden, near Holborn, where it will be re-opened for the advantage of the public, on the 1ſt day of July, on the ſame terms as before. This Society was eſtabliſhed in 1785, and has to boaſt of many names celebrated in the annals of literature, as its founders and patrons.

A gold medal was lately preſented by the Medical Officers of the Navy to Dr. JENNER, Promulgator of the Vaccine Mode of Inoculation. The medal repreſents Apollo, as the God of Phyſic, introducing a young ſeaman recovered from the ſmall pox by the n w inoculation, to Britannia, who, in return, extends a civic crown, on which is written JENNER. Above appears "*Alba nautis ſtella refulſit.*" Below "1801." On the reverſe is ſeen an anchor; over it, "*Georgio Tertio Rege*;" and under it, "*Spencer Duce*" expreſſing the naval adminiſtration of Earl Spencer in the reign of George III. Near a hundred names of ſurgeons, on the home-ſtation, accompany the phyſicians' addreſs on preſenting this well-timed compliment to one of the greateſt benefactors of the human race.

Mr. EVANS, of Radnorſhire, has in the preſs a ſplendid work intitled, "The Cambrian Itinerary," It is intended to contain a complete hiſtory and deſcription of the Antiquities and Beauties of Wales; arranged according to its modern diviſion into counties; including a delineation of the Britiſh, Roman, Saxon and Norman camps and ruins.

A book is to be opened at the *Britiſh Muſeum*, in which every perſon may enter the works wanted in that famous collection, that they may be procured. It were to be wiſhed that the old practice of aſking for books by writing for them were changed; and that at leaſt one of the Librarians were expected to be preſent, as in other public libraries.

Mr. ROSSEL, a Frenchman, is employed at London in arranging the Journal of his Voyage round the World with Mr. d'Entrecaſteaux, who went in ſearch of La Peyrouſe, but died in his voyage. Mr. Lagrandiere, another officer belonging to the ſame expedition, has alſo a Journal which, as Mr. Lalande ſays, he has communicated to the Britiſh government.

The change of colour which HARRY Moss underwent from black to white, has been publiſhed ſo often, that few perſons are ignorant of it. In the town of Northampton a ſimilar phœnomenon is now to be ſeen. A negro, named MAURICE, aged 35 years, began about ſeven years ago to loſe his native colour. A white ſpot appeared on the right ſide of his belly, which is now about as large as the palms of two hands. Another white ſpot has appeared on his breaſt, and ſeveral more on his arms and other parts, and the ſable cloud is plainly diſappearing on his ſhoulder. The ſkin of theſe fair ſpots is not ſurpaſſed by the European complexion. His general health is and has been good, and he has ſuffered no ſcalding ulceration, ſcabbineſs, or other local diſeaſe. The change is not to the dead white of the Albinos, but to the good wholeſome carnation hue.

The 18th century, obſerves DE LA LANDE, has furniſhed us with at leaſt twelve points as important in aſtronomy as any of thoſe of the preceding century. A new ſuperior planet and eight ſatellites diſcovered—the periodical return of comets known and demonſtrated—ſixty-eight new comets obſerved and determined—the aberration and nutation of the ſtars—the tranſit of Venus, and the true diſtance of the ſun and all the planets—the figure of the earth and its irregularities—calculations of the inequalities produced by attraction, and above all in reſpect to Jupiter and Saturn—correct tables of all the planets and their ſatellites—tables of the moon, carried to a preciſion of

of a quarter of a minute—and laſtly the places of 50,000 ſtars accurately determined.

The firſt edition of Livy, printed by Vindelin de Spire, in the year 1470, was lately ſold at Elliot's for fifty pounds!

The French traveller LE VAILLANT is about to undertake a new Journey into the Interior Parts of Africa by the commiſſion of a ſociety of French Merchants, moſtly of *Marſeilles*. Towards this expedition, which is entirely founded on commercial and colonial ſpeculations, they are ſaid to have already collected a fund of three millions of livres. They have in view, in the firſt inſtance, an eſtabliſhment on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa.

In the ſame ſtyle as the *Chineſe* dreſſes and cuſtoms are repreſented in England, Mr. BAUMGARTNER, Bookſeller at *Leipſic*, has undertaken to publiſh the different dreſſes and coſtumes of the nations belonging to the extenſive empire of *Ruſſia*. The drawings are performed by Mr. GEISLER, the painter who accompanied PALLAS.

The circum navigator BOUGAINVILLE, at Paris, has preſented a Memoir to the French Government, in which he endeavours to demonſtrate, that the *North Pole* may be approached much nearer, than it has been by *Phipps* and others.

Mr. BODE, at Berlin, has publiſhed the fourth number of his large and beautiful Celeſtial Atlas; he announces that the fifth and laſt will appear in the courſe of four months, with a catalogue of 17,000 ſtars. This Atlas conſiſts of twenty large charts.

Dr. HAYDN of Vienna has compoſed another grand muſical piece, called *The Four Seaſons*, which was performed for the 1ſt time on the 23d of May, and we truſt will ſoon be introduced in England. The text has been again compoſed by the ſame BARON SWIETEN, (ſon of the famous phyſician) who wrote the *Creation*.

The King of Pruſſia has granted 20,000 livres to the obſervatory of Berlin, where Mr. Bode, the Royal Aſtronomer, was in want of many important articles.

Kotzebue is ſtill at St. Peterſburg, and has obtained from the new Emperor the title of Counſellor, by which he ranks equal to a Colonel in the army. The German theatre continues in the capital of Pruſſia, as it was under the late Emperor, but Kotzebue has not the direction of it.

A Dutch profeſſor, M. VROLK, has lately directed his ſtudies to conſider of the uſe of the whiſkers of cats, rabbits, and other animals of that deſcription. He formed for this purpoſe a ſort of labyrinth made up of books laid on the floor of his library. He then blindfolded a rabbit, which, however, made its way through the mazes without difficulty. Having cut off the whiſkers of the ſame rabbit, the animal, diveſted of theſe tentacula, was no longer able to feel his way.

Prof. GMELIN of Göttingen has given the analyſis of a foſſil, found in the river Marekanka, near Ochoza in Siberia, which he therefore calls the Marekanio ſtone. It occurs in round or oval pieces of different ſize, its colour is greyiſh-white, ſometimes a little bluiſh: its ſurface is ſmooth and ſhining. The ſtone is half tranſparent, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable degree of hardneſs. Its ſpecific weight is 350 : 1000. Profeſſor SEVERGIN conſiders it as a zeolithus. A hundred parts of this ſtone contain after GMELIN's experiments the following ſubſtances:

Siliceous earth	80
Aluminous earth	14,645
Magneſia	,125
Iron, probably with manganeſe	2,375
Water of cryſtallization	1
	98,145
	1,865
	100

Mr. LOWITZ, who has alſo analyzed this ſtone, found in 100 parts of it, 74 ſiliceous earth, 12 aluminous earth, 7 calcareous earth, 3 magneſia, and 1 iron.

Mr. HOFF, of Berlin, makes a ſort of rice (as he calls it) from potatoes, by granulating them on a machine, invented by him, thro' which the potatoes, after being boiled, and the ſkin taken off, are preſſed. The grains that are thus prepared want only ſome broth, to make a very nutritive ſoop. They keep for a long time, and may be preſerved in magazines. Of 10 pounds of this potatoe meal, and 10 pounds of wheat flour, 30 pounds of bread may be baked.

By letters juſt received from Citizen MARTYN, Director of the National Muſeum at Cayenne, it appears that he has had the ſatisfaction to ſee flouriſh this year one of the firſt ſprigs of the bread fruit tree, which has only produced male flowers. In examining theſe flowers with a microſcope, he could not diſtinguiſh on them any traces of ſeminal duſt, and he thinks that their arteries have proved abortive. The female flowers will ſhortly appear with their fruits.

The German pharmaceutiſt Lukas pretends that he has arrived, after many experiments, at the means of rendering ſa-

lutary and potable the moſt corrupted and infectious water; and that he can preſerve ordinary water for many years in its ſtate of natural purity. This diſcovery is ſo much the more valuable, as the charges of the proceſs are very moderate.

A German Phyſician in the *Univerſal Gazette* (a journal of great merit) recommends to perſons occupied in ſedentary labours, to live as much as poſſible, on leguminous food, and to add to it, in winter, a little meat with much bread, but he adviſes thoſe who are employed in fatiguing bodily labours, to ſubſtitute cake *(pâte de farine)* for bread.

M. HUFELAND had eſtabliſhed in his *Macrobiotica*, that the leaſt mortality was in the proportion of one to ſixty, which likewiſe, according to him, could only take place here and there, in country-places. The Curate of Vördalen in Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim, has juſt publiſhed, that in his pariſh, peopled with 3360 inhabitants, the mortality, during the laſt ten years, has only been as one to ſeventy four; with the exception of two years of an epidemic diſorder, wherein it was from one to ſixty-one. He makes no doubt that many other parts of Norway offer the ſame reſult, and the ſame may probably be ſaid of certain cantons of Sweden and Ruſſia.

There never was ſo conſiderable a number of books ſent to Leipſic, the general mart of European literature, as at the laſt Eaſter fair, among which were enumerated 2894 new works; and if St. Michael's fair adds another 1000, as there is reaſon to preſume, notwithſtanding the diminution of merchandize, which it annually experiences, the total will form an entire amount of 4000, without including the gazettes, journals, books of devotion, and the ordinances and other acts of different governments. The republic of letters in Germany is formed of not leſs than 15000 authors.

M. Aſſeſſor RAFN has juſt publiſhed in Daniſh, at Copenhagen, the firſt and ſecond volumes of the *Flora* of Denmark and Holſtein. This work, which has been crowned, is the reſult of a labour of ſix years, reviſed and corrected by the moſt ſkilful profeſſors of that capital. A foreigner will be aſtoniſhed to learn, that in a language ſo little uſed, and ſo little propagated, there ſhould be found ſo great a number of denominations of plants, that almoſt every plant has its ſpecific term.

Colonel SKIÖLDEBRAND, is publiſhing in French, at Stockholm, by ſubſcription, a Picturesque Journey to the North Cape by Lapland, &c. to form 60 views *in plans lavés gr.* in folio.

The canal of Trolhättan having been lately finiſhed, there has juſt appeared in Sweden, through the zealous care of M. AKREL, a chart which repreſents the ſluices, &c.

In conſequence of the abolition of the religious houſes in France, the mode of education has undergone a great change, and private ſeminaries are every where eſtabliſhed. Mr. Duriez, member of ſeveral learned ſocieties, has inſtituted one at Liſle, in which he follows in ſome degree the old plan of the fraternity called *à Barbité*. He diſtinguiſhes his ſeminary into three claſſes, the firſt for young perſons from ten to fourteen years of age, in which are taught drawing, natural hiſtory, Greek, Latin, the French language, coſmography, geography, and a preparatory courſe of natural hiſtory. The ſecond claſs, from fourteen to ſixteen, is occupied in the mathematics and natural philoſophy. The third claſs, above ſixteen years of age, ſtudies univerſal grammar, a courſe of legiſlation, the belles-lettres, hiſtory, and the principles of commerce. Attention is alſo paid to their amuſement, and models of every kind are conſtantly placed before their eyes. The modern languages, muſic, dancing, and fencing, are paid ſeparate, and each boarder brings with him a bed, two pair of ſheets, a drinking-glaſs, and ſix towels. Terms are 500 livres a year for children from eight to fifteen, and 600 for perſons from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to be paid each quarter in advance.

There have been lately found in Sweden, in the ſands near the high road which leads to Söderkoping, a number of pieces of antient ſilver coin, and of bracteates; they bear the impreſſion of Biörn Jernſida, of Philip Halſtanſon, and moſt of them date from the time of St. Elric; which eſtabliſhes the right of prior antiques of theſe monies over all thoſe of the country. Some among them have neither been deſcribed by Brenner nor by Ziervogel.

A Swediſh agriculturiſt has lately communicated to *Le Nord Literaire*, the following proceſs which he has employed ſucceſsfully for ſome years paſt to protect his fruit trees from the firſt froſts of ſpring. As ſoon as it begins to grow cold in autumn, he pours large quantities of water about the trunks of his trees, that the roots may receive an early impreſſion of the cold; in ſpring he accumulates ſnow around them, which retards vegetation, and prevents the trees from bloſſoming

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ing too ſoon. By this means the buds do not ſhoot forth until they have no longer any thing to fear from the attacks of the froſt, ſo frequent during the nights of ſpring.

We find in the journal of the celebrated HUFELAND, who diſcharges at preſent one of the moſt honourable functions at Berlin, the reſult of certain experiments made by M. MOLWITZ with metallic bruſhes, ſtated to be equal to the needles of Dr. PERKINS.

The ſpecific againſt fever, lately propoſed by Dr. REICH, having undergone the examination of a commiſſion named by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, has been publiſhed by his order, with the obſervations of the faculty of medicine of Berlin. We ſhall quote a paragraph of it, leaving to the medical world the care of appreciating its worth: "A cure of the fever can only be obtained by introducing and diſtributing equally into the blood a ſufficiency of acid to re-eſtabliſh the equilibrium in the different conſtituent parts of the body, which equilibrium is diſturbed by the fever."

J. VON MEERMAN, of the Hague, intends publiſhing an important and never before printed work of the celebrated HUGO GROTIUS, the MS. of which has lately come into his poſſeſſion. To the original Latin will be added a Dutch tranſlation. The work contains a "Compariſon of the Manners and Character of the Athenians, Romans, and Dutch."

The Aërotta ic School which was erected at Meudon by the *ci-devant* Committee of Public Safety in France, has been ſuppreſſed.

From the Report of the Miniſter of the Interior in France it appears, that the expenditure for public inſtruction amounts to ten millions of francs; the central ſchools require five millions; the communal ſchools three millions; the ſpecial ſchools 1,306,600; the national inſtitute 266,000.

The number of ſtudents at the Univerſity of Abo, in Sweden, in the firſt half of laſt year was 214. When the King viſited that place, he laid the firſt ſtone of a new edifice for the univerſity.

The King of Pruſſia has granted 800 rix-dollars towards augmenting the Royal Library at Berlin.

The Ruſſian Counſellor of State, VON ROMOWSKY, of whom we publiſhed a biographical memoir in a preceding volume of our Magazine, has been appointed Vice-preſident of the Peterſburg Academy of Sciences, with a ſalary of 1000 rubles.

In conſequence of a decree, enacting that every public inſtitution in France ſhould have an adminiſtrator to ſuperintend the revenues, expenditure, &c. the following learned men and artiſts were appointed to that office, viz. Ameilhon, Adminiſtrator of the Library of the Arſenal; Leblond, of the Library des Quatre-nations; Cotte, of the Library of the Pantheon; Capperonier, of the National Library; Sage, of the Cabinet of Minerals in the Mint; De Lambre, of the Board of Longitude; Thouret, of the Ecole de Médecine; Juſſieu, of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory; Foubert, of the Central Muſeum of the Arts; Gibelin, of the Muſeum of the Ecole Françaiſe, at Verſailles; Sarrète, of the Conſervatory of Muſic; Le Comte, of the School of Painting; Molard, of the Conſervatory of the Arts; Brongnard, of the Manufacture of Sevres; Guillamot, of the Manufacture of the Gobelins; Duviver, of the Soap-manufacture; Dambreville, of the Literary Depôt at the Cordeliers; and Le Fevre Gineau, of the Collège de France.

Cit. CROUZET, Director of the National College at Compiegne, has preſented to the Chief Conſul of France an allegorical drawing. In the middle of it is a medallion, on which the French Government is repreſented perſonified as Minerva. To the left of the goddeſs are ſeen the tombs of the great men who have fallen in the defence of their country; on the right ſtands the Temple of Fame, to which Minerva leads a boy, who, in a martial attitude, ſwears upon the grave of his father to emulate the deeds of his anceſtors. Branches of oak, laurel, and palm, intermixed with thoſe of the cypreſs, are wound in the form of a civic crown around the medallion. Below is a buſt of Bonaparte in profile, and at the bottom of it the following inſcription:—*Les Elèves du Collège du Compiègne au Conſul Bonaparte*

Nos pères ne ſont plus: du ſein de leurs tombeaux
Croît, parmi les cyprès, le laurier de la gloire:
C'eſt le ſeul bien qui reſte aux enfans des héros,
Et nous venons l'offrir au fils de la Victoire.

The *Phoca*, that ſingular amphibious animal, which ſeems to be the model according to which the ancients repreſented the Tritons, the Syrens, &c. is only common in the Northern ſeas, and is very rarely

rarely ſeen in the Southern ſeas, and eſpecially in the Mediterranean. The fact we are going to relate, muſt be, therefore, intereſting to naturaliſts. A woodcutter, was at his labour, in the month of laſt Pluvioſe, in the environs of Baſtia, diſcovered on the ſhore an animal which he did not know, and the ſight of which excited in him a ſmall degree of trepidation. It was a *phoca*, which lay aſleep on the ſand. The woodcutter called ſome neighbours; the animal was taken, and put in a large tub full of water.—The following is a deſcription of it. It was about four feet long, had a round head, which was about 6 inches in diameter, and pretty much like that of a calf; but in lieu of ears nothing was to be ſeen but very narrow apertures, almoſt entirely concealed by hairs. Its ſkin, very thick and hard, was alſo covered with a ſmooth, ſhort and oily hair. It was a female. Its eyes were pretty like thoſe of an ox; it had a confident look, and yet an air of miſtruſt. From its flat noſtrils there ran down without ceaſing, eſpecially when it was out of the water, a mucus of the moſt fetid odour. The neck was big, but much leſs than the head. Very near the neck iſſued out the arms or rather membranous hands, very cloſe to the body. Each claw had four phalanges, the nails were near ſix lines in length. At the firſt view theſe hands appeared without hair; but the hair was only ſhorter on them than on the other parts. The hind legs, which were nearly a foot in length, in a manner touched one another, and were laid in the direction of the tail. This tail terminated in a round point, and might be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 12 or 14 lines in width. It proceeded from the middle of the two feet or hind fins. Such was nearly the figure of this animal, which they could only keep four and twenty days, although ſufficient care was taken of it. But it would not eat. Its appetite failed it as ſoon as it came into the hands of men. It refuſed ſmall fiſh, freſh meat, freſh graſs, bread, wine, &c. The ſixth day they gave it a preparation of treacle in cow's milk. It ſwallowed it very heartily, but refuſed a ſecond doſe. They then thought of letting it plunge into the ſea, after ſecuring it by a collar to which a long cord was attached. It plunged very deep, and remained a long time buried under the water. It was not without ſome trouble that they forced it to mount again to the top. There is reaſon to think, that in theſe immerſions, which they repeated pretty often, becauſe it appeared to deſire them, that it fed on certain fiſh. It was endowed with a tolerable degree of intelligence. For example, it took a pleaſure in being careſſed near the neck, and teſtified its gratitude by ſmall cries and by the winking of its eyes. When the man, to the keeping of whom it was intruſted, and who had given him the name of Moro, ſaid, "*Give me your hand, poor Moro,*" it raiſed the forepart, ſtretched out its hand, and bending the phalanges, really interlocked it with the hand preſented to it. Although its conformation did not permit it to be very agile, it walked or rather crept with ſome degree of celerity. One day that its keeper, thinking it aſleep, had left the door of its chamber open, the animal got out, and deſcended ſeven or eight ſteps to find again its keeper who was taking the air on an eſplanade. It was remarked that it had not deviated a line, (the 12th part of an inch) from the way by which the perſon it was ſeeking had paſſed more than an hour before. We ſhould have ſome difficulty to believe theſe facts, ſay the authors of the *Decade Philoſophique*, if they did not make part of a relation ſent by the prefect of Golo, who was himſelf occaſionally a witneſs of it: it was in contemplation to ſend it to Paris, but it was not long before it was found to be waſting away. The diet to which it was reſtrained, was, perhaps, leſs the cauſe than a wound it had received on the right foot, it was not known how, and which every day grew worſe and worſe.

New Telegraph. Among the varieties of the telegraph in form and conſtruction which have been given by ingenious artiſts, that of Cit. DEPELLON in the French artillery appears to unite great ſimplicity with ingenuity and effect. A full deſcription of this machine would be intelligible without reference to the plates, but the following is the general plan. An upright pole or maſt is erected, upon the top of which a ſingle arm is fixed by a pin, and turns round like the hand of a dial-plate. It is moved by a pulley placed on the centre pin, round which an endleſs cord paſſes, which runs in a ſimilar pulley at the bottom of the maſt, which laſt is turned by a ſmall handle pointing in the ſame direction with the telegraphic arm above. This ſingle arm is capable of eight diſtinct poſitions, 2 vertical, two horizontal, and 4 at an angle of 45° with the maſt. As however the two vertical poſitions might be confounded, only one is to be reckoned, which leaves therefore ſeven diſtinct

diſtinct varieties. When a ſecond arm is placed on the maſt a little below the firſt, and moved in a manner preciſely ſimilar to the firſt, the ſame poſitions will take place here as before; but to avoid confuſion and indiſtinctneſs, the vertical poſitions of the ſecond are entirely omitted, leaving therefore 6 poſitions for the ſecond arm. As however it will be difficult to diſtinguiſh at a diſtance which of the arms is in motion when only one of them is employed, the ſix ſignals of the lower arm are not uſed *alone*, but only in conjunction with the upper one. Theſe two will therefore give 43 *diſtinct* ſignals (thoſe that are likely to be miſtaken being omitted). By adding more arms, the number of ſignals will be amazingly encreaſed; for three arms will furniſh 301 diſtinct ſignals (42 being omitted as indiſtinct), and four arms will give 1849 (omitting 582). Thus a four-armed telegraph thus conſtructed will give nearly as many ſignals as there are words in the language, and yet will not require much difficulty to be worked. Independently of theſe, the inventor adds another variety, which is to raiſe or depreſs by a ſuitable apparatus the middle arm, where three only are employed, ſo as to place it very near the upper or the lower one; and this inequality of diſtance between the three arms will be viſible as far as the arms themſelves, and ſerve as a baſis for a freſh ſeries of ſignals. This will give 252 new combinations for the elevation of the middle arm, and the ſame number for its depreſſion, which will add a total of 504 to the 301 abovementioned, whereby a three-armed telegraph with this variety of ſtructure, will command 805 diſtinct poſitions. The inventor likewiſe adapts this for night ſervice, by ſuſpending ſwinging lanthorns to the arms by an ingenious apparatus. He calculates that a maſt about 26 or 28 feet high will allow the ſignals to be ſeen at a moderate diſtance. By dividing it in two pieces, it may be carried on a light cart with eaſe, as the weight will not exceed 4 or 500 pounds, and it will thus become readily portable, and will not require more than a quarter of an hour to be ſet up or taken down. The inventor likewiſe adds, that when an army enters an enemy's country, it would be adviſeable to have eſcorts of portable telegraphs to convey a ſpeedily intelligence from head-quarters to Paris.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILDE, *for a* HARROW *on a* NEW CONSTRUCTION.

THE uſe of the common harrow is often attended with ſome inconveniences, of which the chief are, that in rough or very ſloping land the work is apt to be done unequally, owing to a greater bearing on one part of the harrow than another, and likewiſe the harrows are liable to work unſteadily, and thereby the *tines* often follow each other's track, inſtead of keeping a ſeparate direction.

The invention of the Patentee is intended to obviate theſe inconveniences, and from the ingenuity and ſimplicity of the conſtruction it appears to deſerve the attention of farmers. The ſet of harrows, when put together for work, conſiſts of four, of the uſual conſtruction, and with the uſual number of tines. They ſtand nearly parallel to each other, but not entirely; they are faſtened together by three iron links, moveable where they join on to the harrow, and of theſe three, the neareſt the horſes and the furtheſt are ſet ſtraight, but the middle one is ſet very obliquely, and is longer than the other two. The links are ſet looſely, that there may be a little play between the harrows when joined together, but too much motion is prevented by the poſition of the middle link. Much pains is taken likewiſe in joining the harrow to the bearing-bar to which the traces are faſtened. This is done by an iron pin fixed on the chain-hook which paſſes through holes in the bar made at different diſtances, ſo as exactly to give the requiſite direction to the courſe of the harrow. By theſe and other methods the equal courſe of the harrow is ſecured, and the work is done more equally and regularly.

The Patentee makes the harrows forfive-yard lands (not including the furrows); but they may be made to any ſize that may be wanted. Likewiſe, the horſes may be ſet either to pull abreaſt, or elſe to go in a line in the furrow when the land is very wet and heavy, and the treading of the horſes

horſes on the land is to be avoided. The Patentee alſo calculates on a great ſaving both in ſeed and in the labour of horſes (of which laſt he aſſerts that one in four is ſaved); and the harrow may alſo be uſed as a rake, or for any other ſimilar purpoſe.

DR. ANDERSON *for a* HOT-HOUSE.

WE extract from the Monthly Agricultural Miſcellany of the ingenious writer who is the inventor of this improved hot-houſe, the following account of its conſtruction:—

The Patentee firſt points out the defects in the preſent conſtruction of theſe houſes, owing to which the heat of the ſun is not turned to all the advantage of which it is capable. In the houſes now in uſe, the roof-glaſſes of hot-houſes are almoſt univerſally laid into the frames, by lapping one pane over the other leaving an open ſpace between each pane, through which the air may freely paſs and repass, whilſt the panes in front are cloſely puttied all round. It is this communication with the open air at the *upper part* of the houſe, that is its chief defect, for, as the effect of heat upon any quantity of air (and indeed on fluids in general) is to make the maſs of air thus heated to riſe in a body to the upper part of the veſſel in which the air is contained; ſo it is in a hot-houſe. As ſoon as the ſun's rays penetrate through the glaſſes, the air within the houſe becomes heated, and, riſing to the top of the houſe, it paſſes out into the open air, and continues to do ſo for ſeveral hours before the lower part of the houſe is ſenſibly warmed. Thus the effect of the morning ſun is loſt for ſome hours, and in the evening, when the warm air within the houſe begins to cool, and to contract in bulk, the cold air from without finds its way through the top glaſſes, and cools the houſe in the moſt expeditious manner poſſible. To remedy theſe inconveniences Dr. Anderſon propoſes the following conſtruction for houſes to force vines, or ſuch as require a ſimilar temperature. The houſe is to be made of the uſual dimenſions, but with a glaſs roof entirely flat; and, as it never requires to be opened, all the ſeams and junctures muſt be cloſely paſted up. Over this flat roof another ſloping roof is to be thrown, which laſt alſo is better made of glaſs, but may be built of ſlate. A chamber, in the form of a common garret, is thus made above the hot-houſe, which is to ſerve as a reſervoir for the heated air. The upper chamber has communication with the open air only at its lower part, that is, juſt over the roof of the lower houſe. It communicates with the lower houſe by a pipe, which paſſes through the glaſs-roof of this houſe, and is prolonged nearly to the ground below, and to the top of the upper chamber above. By this conſtruction, as ſoon as the morning-ſun begins to warm the air of the lower houſe, it riſes to the roof, and, not finding any opening there, it accumulates in that part, whilſt the cool air is forced through the pipe into the upper chamber. Thus the ſtratum of warmer air is conſtantly increaſing downwards from the roof till the whole of the lower houſe is warmed. After this the air aſcends warm through the communicating pipe into the upper chamber, or reſervoir for heated air; and here too, as below, it aſcends to the top of the cieling, forcing out the cooler air contained in the upper chamber, which paſſes away thro' the openings which are left above the floor of this chamber, or the roof of the lower room.

During the whole of this heating proceſs, the vines which are trained all along under the glaſs roof of the lower chamber are immerſed in warm air on every ſide. In the evening, when the ſun is off, the warm air contracts by cooling, and the outer air ruſhes in through the only communication which the houſe has without; that is, through the openings juſt over the glaſs-roof into the upper chamber. As this outer cold air is heavier than any part of the air within either chamber, it can only gradually enter in proportion as the inner air recedes, and the current through the chambers is exactly reverſed, whilſt the lower chamber receives all the ſtore of heated air from the reſervoir before the cooler air can reach it, and the roof of the lower room on which the vines are trained, muſt be the laſt place in the whole building that can be cooled.

The Patentee is fully of opinion, that in moderately fine weather the warmth of a few hours of ſun would be felt in the part on which the grapes are trained, at leaſt till the return of the next-day's-ſun, and thus a permanent heat might be kept up without any artificial heat whatever from fuel, ſufficient to ripen grapes always with certainty, and much earlier than in the open air.

Dr. Anderſon likewiſe ſuggeſts, that the upper houſe might ſerve as a hot-houſe of inferior rank, and particularly well for a green-houſe or conſervatory.

We apprehend that this ingenious application of a few well-known principles will merit the attention of all gardeners; and there appears to be no fallacy in the principles of this conſtruction, allowing, perhaps, for accidental irregularities in the tranſmiſſion of heat, which cannot always be contrived to follow exactly the track here aſſigned to it, owing to circumſtances which will immediately ſtrike every one acquainted with the ſubject.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications, and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

Adoration. Painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A. Portrait-painter to Her Majeſty. Engraved by Caroline Watſon, Engraver to Her Majeſty; and publiſhed May 1, 1801, *by R. Ackermann, Repoſitory of Arts, No.* 101, *Strand. Price* 6*s. Proofs,* 7*s.* 6*d. Colours,* 12*s.*

THE hiſtory of portrait-painting in this country would furniſh curious matter for the man who reflects upon the progreſs of ſociety, and the progreſſion of the human mind. When we conſider the manner in which they were painted by Vandyke, it excites aſtoniſhment that the art could ſink ſo low as it was at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty. Sir Peter Lely had powers nearly equal to Vandyke, and perhaps ſuperior taſte. His heads, as well as thoſe of Sir Godfrey Kneller, are ſometimes painted in an exquiſitely delicate ſtyle. But on his death, Sir Godfrey having no competitor to excite his emulation, committed the management, and truſted the painting of all but the faces, to a ſet of journeymen; for Kneller had a picture-manufactory, eſtabliſhed upon as regular principles as the fabrication of carpets at Kidderminſter. We have not room to enumerate his immediate and generally ſpeaking, inſignificant ſucceſſors. At one time Wotton's portraits of hounds and horſes, grooms and ſquires, with a diſtant view of the dog-kennel and ſtable in the back ground; and Hudſon's heads of gentlemen in great riding coats and jockey-caps, decorated the drawing-rooms of our people of faſhion. Theſe and ſimilar Gothic delineations diſgraced our national taſte until the time of Sir Joſhua Reynolds. *He wav'd his magic pencil,* and they vaniſhed—but *not into air—into thin air,*—for they were uſually baniſhed to Harp alley, and their places ſupplied by pictures of a very different quality.

To make the mere map of a face, however accurately, is intitled to no very high praiſe. To have judgment to ſelect the leading trait which diſtinguiſhes the man, and taſte enough to place it in ſuch a characteriſtic point of view as gives to the portrait the merit of an hiſtorical painting, is the great and leading excellence of the art; and that merit Sir Joſhua poſſeſſed in a degree that entitles him to the firſt rank in his profeſſion. We have long conſidered Sir William Beechey as his regular ſucceſſor; for, without ſervilely copying his original, he is actuated by a ſimilar ſpirit, and views nature through a ſimilar medium. Sir Joſhua, in one of his portraits, transferred Holbein's ſwaggering and coloſſal haughtineſs of Henry VIII. to the boyiſh jollity of Maſter Crewe. Sir William, in this beautiful and faſcinating little picture, which muſt have been marked by many of our readers at the Royal Academy, has given the portrait of Lady Georgiana Bathurſt in the character of ADORATION; and with this character, the features, air, attitude, and expreſſion, moſt happily accord. The whole figure beams with elegant ſimplicity and true taſte; and the manner in which it is transferred to the copper, by Caroline Watſon, does high honour to the talents of this fair artiſt. The ſtyle is exquiſitely ſoft and delicate, and the character perfectly conceived and accurately expreſſed.

Clytie. Painted by Maria Coſway, and engraved by Emma Smith.

Clytie no more.—By Phœbus' friendly power,
Her drooping form is changed into a flower;
But ſtill the flower her former paſſion bears,
And turns its beauties where the ſun appears.

A Perſian. (The Companion Print.)

When the bright ſun diſplays its early ray,
And tells the glories of the coming day,
The Perſian to the riſing ſplendour bows,
And hails the ſacred object of her vows.

This is painted and engraved by the ſame Artiſts as the preceding, and the Pair are publiſhed by Ackermann, No. 101, *Strand. Price* 15*s. Proofs,* 21*s. Coloured,* 30*s.*

Theſe prints are engraved by a young

artiſt of very uncommon abilities, who is only ſeventeen years of age. She is the daughter of Mr. Smith, an engraver; ſhe draws the figures with great taſte and accuracy; paints in miniature and oil; plays the piano-forte and harp; and ſpeaks and writes the French language in perfection. As an artiſt ſhe gives marks of much promiſe; theſe two engravings are in a good ſtyle; the lights and ſhadows are broad, forcible, and well underſtood, and the manner of the painter well preſerved.

The Dairy Farm. Painted and Engraved by J. Ward.

The Mail-coach, (its Companion). G. Morland pinx. P. W. Reynolds ſculp. Publiſhed by Ackermann, 101, Strand, Price 1l. 10s. the Pair. Proofs, 2l. 2s. In Colours, 3l. 3s.

The firſt is a view of a country farm-yard, and forms a pleaſant rural ſcene. The fore-ground is broken with a good effect; the diſtance is well contrived; the dogs, horſe, and cows, are correctly drawn, though we think that which the woman is milking, is too lank in head as well as body for our Engliſh breed. The men and women are eaſy and natural in their air, but the females are rather more elegant than belongs to their ſituation. *The Mail-coach* is exhibited in a ſtorm, and diſplays a terrific ſcene, though the whole is much more in the ſtyle of Loutherbourg than Morland.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs of Wales and the Princeſs Charlotte. Maria Coſway pinx. S. W. Reynolds ſculp. Publiſhed for Ackermann, Strand. Price 1l. 1l. Proofs, 2l. 2s. Colours, 2l. 2s.

Mrs. Coſway has here quitted the beaten track of portrait, and aſcended the region of allegory. 'Tis a noble daring, and to have failed where Rubens, and other artiſts *who ſoared with eagles' wings*, have ſometimes mounted ſo high that they could not be ſeen, would have been no great diſgrace. On the ſiniſter ſide of the print is ſeated a coloſſal figure of Britannia, with a recumbent lion placed a little before her ſhield. The Princeſs of Wales, who muſt be ſuppoſed to ſit on the ſame ſeat, leans her left elbow on the knee of the figure, and in her right hand holds that of the Princeſs Charlotte, who ſtretches out the other in a parallel line, and reſts it on the ſhield; while one of her little feet reſts on the mane of the lion. In the diſtance is a view of the City of London, where the majeſtic dome of St. Paul's, towering above all that ſurround it, has a good effect. The print is very well engraved, and the figure of Britannia is thrown into ſhadow in a clear and maſterly manner. The faces of the two Princeſſes are reſemblances, but the arms of both are faulty.

In the courſe of this month Mr. Ackermann will publiſh a print, repreſenting the Victory obtained over the whole of the Daniſh Flotilla in Copenhagen roads on the 2d of April, 1801, by the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon. The ſize of the print 30½ inches by 20½. Prints, 1l. 6s.—Proofs, 2l. 2s.—In Colours, 2l. 12s. 6d. The delineation of this memorable victory is probably peculiarly accurate, for the drawing is made by Mr. Pococke, from a ſketch taken on the ſpot by Robinſon Kittoe, eſq. Secretary to the Rear-Admiral. It has alſo the ſingular ſanction of being publiſhed under the immediate patronage, and is, *by permiſſion*, dedicated to Lord Viſcount Nelſon, and Sir Thomas Graves, the other Flag-officer employed, and, with Lord Nelſon, ſo much diſtinguiſhed on that memorable occaſion.

Mr. Ackermann will alſo publiſh, ſome time in Auguſt, a work that has been long wanted for cabinet-makers, architects, and builders; containing about thirty plates of plans and ſections for apartments, ſuch as a dining-room, drawing-room, breakfaſt-room, two bed-rooms, bath, library, boudoir, hall, ſtair-caſe, &c. as alſo, all ſorts of furniture. The whole to be accurately aqua-tinted, and printed upon elephant vellum-paper, in large quarto, with deſcriptive letter-preſs in French and Engliſh, price 1l. 11s. 6d. plain—3l. 3s. colours.

The engraving from the celebrated picture of the Battle of the Nile, painted by Loutherbourg, and engraved by James Fittler, A. R. A. Marine Engraver to the King, is now in a very forward ſtate. The etching is proved, and promiſes to equal, if not ſurpaſs, the companion-print of Lord Duncan's Victory, noticed in our laſt retroſpect; but the price was omitted, it is 3l. 3s. A few proofs are taken, and will be ſold at five guineas each; a price which, conſidering the merit of the maſters, and that the expence of the two engravings will be between three and four thouſand pounds, may be conſidered as reaſonable.

Meſſrs. Boydell will, in the courſe of a few days, publiſh their print from Miller's picture of *The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen*. It is extremely well engraved, and the great number of portraits it contains muſt render it highly intereſting to the gentlemen of the city particularly; and the likeneſſes are in general ſo ſtrong, that

that any one who knows the parties may point out their portraits. During the time the picture was exhibited in the Shakeſpeare Gallery, the late George Stevens, who ſaid as good things as moſt men, being one day looking at it; a gentleman who was with him obſerved, that the varniſh was chilled, and it was a pity ſo good a picture ſhould not have a freſh coat—"But pray tell me," added he, "what is the beſt varniſh to bring out the figures?"—"Turtle ſoup, without queſtion," replied Mr. Stevens.

Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, has invented a method of making impreſſions *from his own plates*, ſo to reſemble OIL PAINTINGS, as to be with difficulty diſtinguiſhed, even by Connoiſſeurs, poſſeſſing that ſort of brightneſs which is ſo much admired in Venetian pictures.—This important and uſeful invention ſaves the expence of glaſs, *ſo dear and frangible*, and will ſtand exactly like paintings in oil, being executed in the ſame manner. Any ſoil or dirt may be taken off with a ſponge and water, which alſo reſtores the brightneſs.

Mr. Skelton's Picture of *The Iriſh Houſe of Commons* continues to attract. It is a ſingular coincidence, that the Houſe of Commons in Dublin is now turned into an exhibition-room, and the Members who ſat in it are exhibiting in Bond-ſtreet. The print which is to be engraved from it, will be peculiarly intereſting, not only from containing the portraits of thoſe Members, but from containing alſo portraits of many of the Iriſh ladies moſt diſtinguiſhed for rank and beauty.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Virginia*," *a Comic Opera in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre-royal Drury-Lane. The Muſic entirely new, compoſed by Mrs. Frances Plowden.* 12s.
Clementi, Banger, Hyde, Collard, and Davis.

THE muſic of this opera, which is in ſome reſpect the joint production of Mrs. Plowden and Dr. Arnold, does much credit to that lady and gentleman. The melodies are in general conceived with novelty, feeling, and truth of character, and the harmonic adjuſtments conducted with that taſte and judgment which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed Dr. Arnold's operetical compoſitions. The air, "Nor Wealth nor Birth," ſung by Mr. Kelly, is elegantly imagined; and the duet, ſung by Mrs. Mountain and Miſs Stevens, is a charming piece of harmony. With the beautiful ſimplicity of "In this Dilemma," ſung by Miſs Biggs, we are particularly pleaſed, as alſo with the purity of ſtyle in which "What's this fearful Agitation" is conceived. Theſe and many ſimilar features of excellence rank the muſic of *Virginia* in our judgment above that of the generality of modern operas, and place Mrs. Plowden's fancy, taſte and judgment, in muſical compoſition in a very flattering point of view. How ſo much genuine talent could meet ſuch treatment from the theatre, as that of which the fair authoreſs complains in her preface to the opera, we are utterly at a loſs to conceive. That neither the claims of her ſex nor her genius ſhould have been felt by perſons whoſe very profeſſion leads them to the conſtant contemplation of liberality and refinement of ſentiment, argues a calloſity of heart and ſtubborn neſs of reſiſtance to the appeals of juſtice, generoſity, and humanity, of which only thoſe have any idea who are dead to all the true and finer feelings of nature.

"*The Blind Girl*; *or, a Receipt for Beauty*," *a Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-royal, Covent-Garden. Compoſed by Mazzinghi and Reeve.* 10s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Though we do not meet with any thing particularly original or ſtriking in the muſic of the *Blind Girl*, yet we muſt acknowledge that there are ſome melodies which for their eaſe, ſmoothneſs, and characteriſtic propriety, at leaſt, challenge our approbation. The overture, we are obliged to ſay, is common-place and vulgar; but the air by which it is ſucceeded "Go to my dying Siſter's Bed," is pathetic and graceful. The march to which the chorus, "Day of Joy," is ſung, is novel and pleaſing; and the air, "If this delicious grateful Flow'r," is tenderly and affectingly ſet. The Slow-march in the ſecond act is regular and connected, but its beſt paſſage is borrowed from the late Mr. Linley. "The ireful Battle rages" is conceived with a tolerable mixture of ſpirit and pathos, and the application of the laſt movement of the overture to the words of the finale is *appropos*, and forms an agreeable cloſe to the piece.

"*Adelmorn the Outlaw*," *a grand Romantic Drama, as performed at the Theatre-royal Drury-Lane. Written by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. The Overture and Muſic compoſed by M. Kelly.* 10s. 6d. *Sold by the Compoſer.*

The muſic of this opera, to the words

of which the coldneſs of its public reception has done ſtrict juſtice, is, for the moſt part, worthy of the ſubject upon which it has been beſtowed. A triteneſs and inſipidity, conformable to the ſtyle of the poetry, conſtitute the prominent character of the melodies in general, and ſeem not only to have ſeduced the compoſer's attention from the beauties of harmony and modulation, but to have rendered him remiſs in the obſervance of ſome of the moſt common laws of counterpoint. The readers of our Muſical Critiques muſt have been too long convinced of our promptitude to acknowledge the claims of genius and ſcience, not to give us full credit when we ſay, that we cannot trace in this drama a ſingle air of firſt-rate excellence; or that is in any reſpect calculated to promote the ſale of the taſteleſs and flimſy materials of which the work in general is compoſed.

"*One Morning very Early,*" *a Glee for Three Voices. Compoſed by John Cambridge. Muſ. Doc.* 1s. 6d. *Broderip and Wilkinſon.*

This glee, which is compriſed in three ſtanzas, and ſet as a ballad for three voices, poſſeſſes conſiderable claims to our commendations. The harmony is well adjuſted, the melody is conceived with much fancy and variety, and the ſenſe of the words is every where happily conſulted. The expreſſion given to "Her Chains ſhe rattled on her Hands," is peculiarly proper and judicious, and the relief afforded by the change at "I love my Love, becauſe I know my Love loves me," is both ſtriking and intereſting.

Four Sonatas and Two Duets for the Piano-Forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Miſs Lambs, by Samuel Weſley. 7s. 6d. *Lavenu.*

This fifth work of Mr. S. Weſley, though written in a familiar ſtyle, and evidently but a ſlight effort of his genius, evinces in every page the real maſter. The ſubjects are for the moſt part novel and engaging, and the digreſſive matter is judiciouſly conducted. The duets are happily conſtructed for effect, and, like the ſonatas, poſſeſs a variety of paſſages, particularly calculated to diſplay and to improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

"*Why do the Heathen vainly Rage,*" *a favourite Hymn for Four Voices. Sung at Surry-Chapel. Compoſed and dedicated to the Rev. Rowland Hill, by B. Jacobs, Organiſt of Surry-chapel.* 2s. 6d. *Skillern.*

Though we trace in this hymn ſome few marks of a young compoſer, yet we find much to commend, and have the pleaſure to ſay, that it announces much *real genius*, and no inconſiderable portion of *ſcience*. The parts are put together with a propriety and decorum not common to the maſters of the preſent day, and the modulation is ingeniouſly varied.

"*The Eve of Departure.*" *Set to Muſic with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte.* 1s. *Skillern.*

We find ſome pleaſing paſſages in the melody of this ſong, but cannot ſay that the whole is ſufficiently connected to form any diſtinct character. An inſipid, watery ſweetneſs that leaves no impreſſion upon the ear, is the principal quality of the air, and the baſs is not always the beſt that might have been choſen.

Two admired Airs. Compoſed with variations for the Piano Forte, by P. Haydn. 3s. *Preſton.*

Theſe airs, with the variations added to them, form one of the moſt uſeful publications for the piano-forte-practitioner that we have had to notice for a long time. The paſſages are not only particularly engaging to the ear, but lie remarkably well for performance, and, if properly practiſed, cannot fail to advance the execution of the finger.

A Waltz. Compoſed and dedicated to Lady Mary Bentinck, by Maria Heſter Park. 1s. 6d. *Birchall.*

This is an ingenious little publication. The waltz is introduced by a movement of much taſte and expreſſion, and poſſeſſes in itſelf ſome well-conceived paſſages, at once calculated to diſplay the ſcience of the compoſer and the ſkill of the performer.

An admired Air of Dr. Cook's with variations for the Piano-Forte, by L. C. Nielſon. 1s. *Goulding, and Co.*

Mr. Nielſon has applied five very pleaſing variations to this air. Their chief merit, however, conſiſts in their being progreſſive in point of execution, and forming an improving exerciſe for the inſtrument for which they are written.

Madame Pariſot's favourite Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by A. Betts. 1s. *Rolfe.*

Madame Pariſot's hornpipe, as here arranged and variegated by Mr. Betts, forms a pleaſing and improving little exerciſe for the piano-forte; but had we been at his elbow while he was putting the compoſition in its preſent form, we

ſhould have recommended ſomething more for the left hand than mere arpeggio paſſages. This, however, we remark without meaning to detract from its claims to our general commendation.

"The True Lover's Knot," a favourite Song. Sung by Miſs Gray, at the Royalty-Theatre. Written by John Gretton, Eſq. Set to Muſic by T. Powell. 1s. *Goulding, and Co.*

The words of this little ballad are written in that pleaſant, free, and eaſy ſtyle, which diſtinguiſhes the ſportful efforts of Mr. Gretton's muſe; and Mr. Powell, by the fanciful and natural caſt of his melody, has done juſtice to his theme.

We have to apologize to our muſical Readers for the accidental omiſſion of our remarks laſt month on Dr. Buſby's late grand performance at the Theatre-Royal, in the Hay-market. The bill of fare conſiſted of his admired oratorio of the Prophecy, Naval Glory, a New Thankſgiving Ode, from the pen of Mrs. Creſpigny, and a New Coronation Anthem, written for the occaſion by the Poet Laureat, the only one ſet to muſic in this country ſince the time of Handel. The new pieces diſplayed all that ſcience and taſte expected from the compoſer of the Prophecy, Britannia, and Ocean, and the whole was received with the higheſt approbation and applauſe. Among the vocal performers, Madame Duſſek, Miſs Richardſon, and Mr. Chard particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Mr. Ramondi led the band with judgment and ſpirit, and Mr. S. Weſley, at the organ, ſupported a numerous and well-appointed orcheſtra, with a power and ſkill which at once delighted the audience and gave a new *eclat* to the Doctor's oratorial compoſitions.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1801.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
TYPHUS - - -	20
Peripneumonia - -	3
Acute Rheumatiſm - -	5
Ophthalmia - - -	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough - - -	15
Dyſpnœa - - -	12
Cough and Dyſpnœa - -	10
Hœmoptoe - - -	3
Phthiſis Pulmonalis - -	2
Anaſarca - - -	3
Aſcites - - -	2
Hydrothorax - - -	2
Cephalalgia - - -	5
Vertigo - - -	3
Epiſtaxis - - -	1
Amenorrhœa - - -	4
Chloroſis - - -	3
Fluor Albus - - -	5
Diarrhœa - - -	10
Dyſenteria - - -	2
Hœmorrhois - - -	4
Jaundice - - -	3
Hypochondriaſis - -	5
Chronic Rheumatiſm - -	7
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera - - -	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis - -	4
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ - - -	3
Herpetic Eruptions - -	7
Hooping Cough - -	3
Vermes - - -	4
Dentition - - -	2
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We had the pleaſure of reporting, a few weeks ſince, that the fever, which had engaged ſo much of the attention of the medical practitioner for a conſiderable time, appeared to be on the decline, and that it was hoped it would ſoon ceaſe to make ſo conſpicuous a figure on our liſt. During the laſt two or three weeks, however, it has appeared again, and has been attended, in a number of inſtances, with ſymptoms equally violent and alarming with thoſe which have been formerly deſcribed. In ſome caſes, after a conſiderable abatement of ſymptoms, and when the patient appeared to be in a ſtate of convaleſcence, the diſeaſe has returned with an increaſed violence, and a fatal termination has taken place.

The very great change in the temperature of the air, for ſeveral days, during the prevalence of the north and north-weſterly winds, has been productive of colds and coughs, and of an aggravated ſtate of ſymptoms in ſome pneumonic complaints. The extreme degree of heat which was felt for a few preceding days had produced a change of cloathing, which rendered the frame more ſenſible to the effects produced by this change of the weather.

Diſorders of the bowels, in ſome caſes connected with fever, and in others independent of it, have been very frequent. Theſe may probably be attributed to the change in the temperature in the air juſt mentioned.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ANDERSON, G. Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
Airis, J. and W. Taylor, Oxford, corndealers. (Inge and Carter, Coventry)
Andrews, J. Kent road, victualler. (Taylor, Gray's inn)
Aikew, C. Kendal, merchant. (Chambre, Serjeant's inn)
Allen, J. Birmingham, corndealer. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Armitage, R. New Bond ſtreet, ironmonger. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet)
Bedford, T. Sutton, paper-maker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Barker, W. S. Field, and A. Field, Leeds, woolſtaplers. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Blyth, B. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Alexander, Bedford row)
Barton, J. Davies ſtreet, dealer in horſes. (Moore, Woodſtock ſtreet)
Brodhurſt, B. and J. Cookſon, Walſall, coal-merchants. (Clarke, Gray's inn)
Bell, W. Bath, coach-maſter. (Cruttwell, Bath)
Bland, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Bloor, J. Ludgate ſtreet, dealer. (Weſt, Upper Thames ſtreet)
Brydon, J. Charing-croſs, printſeller. (Elliſon and Dawſon, Crane court)
Bartram, G. Clifton, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Cook, W. Warley, corn-chandler. (Smith, Robert ſtreet, Adelphi)
Clerk, the Rev. Sir W. H. Bart. miller. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
Carleſs, G. Birmingham, grocer. (Fox, Parliament ſtreet)
Collett, J. Strand, oilman. (Neeld, Norfolk ſtreet)
Dodgſon, P. Liverpool, linen draper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Danſon, G. Lancaſter, merchant. (Dowbiggin and Baldwin, Lancaſter)
Dawſon, R. Edward ſtreet, milliner. (Saxon, Temple)
Delanoy, W. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Wiatt and Forreſt, Liverpool)
Eades, W. Deretend, ſilver-plater. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn)
Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham, compoſition ornament-manufacturers. (Boutflower, New North ſtreet)
Findley, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Buſh lane)
Fiſh, J. Newcaſtle, ſoapmaker. (Shelton, Seſſions Houſe, London)
Fitch, G. Piccadilly, dealer. (Bearain, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet)
Gregory, A. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, taylor. (Harvey, Curſitor ſtreet)
Govett, J. H. Wiviſcomb, cloth-manufacturer. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn)
Gannett, M. H. Taunton, draper. (Berry, Meard's ſtreet)
Hodſon, J. Briſtol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Harris, G. Briſtol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Hewlett, W. and W. Pember, Briſtol, dealers. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen-draper. (Berry, Meard's ſtreet)
Houlding, R. and J. dealers, Preſton. (Welch, Alderſgate ſtreet)
Healey, J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, dealer. (Pullens, Fore ſtreet)
Hitchen, A. Waigherton, miller. (Lee, Temple)
Hitchen, W. Hatherton, corndealer. (Lee, Tanfield court)
Jones, J. Wigmore ſtreet, coach-maſter. (Foulkes, Southampton ſtreet)
Knight, S. Alderſgate ſtreet, cork-cutter. (Sherwood and Williams, Bank ſtreet)
Littais, L. Walworth, merchant. (Rogers, Mancheſter buildings)
Lloyd, T. Dudley, grocer. (Sparke, Gray's inn)
Lumb, S. Riſhworth, cotton-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
Lewington, H. Andover, innholder. (Johnſon and Gaſkell, Queen's ſquare)
Lingard, J. Osborn ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Hill, Clement's inn)
Lilly, John and James, Stayley Bridge, merchants and woollen-clothiers. (Edge, Mancheſter)
Long, W. Stone houſe, Hatter. (Taylor, Old Street-road)
Miles, R. Birmingham, maltſter. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn)
Meek, J. Newport, Salop, linen and woollen-draper. (Bembow, Lincoln inn)
Nightingale, J. Crown ſtreet, perfumer. (Yeates, Walworth)
O'Neil, T. Albion ſtreet, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court)
Parker, J. jun. Great Bolton, iron-founder. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
Riſk, J. Drury lane, currier. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet)
Robinſon, E. Dudley, currier. (Fellows, Dudley)
Richardſon, P. Portſea, bookſeller. (Conſtable, Symonds inn)
Shaw, J. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Shaw, G. Whitcliff Factory, linen-manufacturer. (Frank, Stockton)
Sanders, E. Hambleton, blanket-manufacturer. (Price, Lincoln's inn)
Smith, J. St. Martin's lane, baker. (Fitzgerald, Lemon ſtreet)
Stone, W. Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, merchant. (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet)
Scone, W. Briſtol, grocer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Saunders, A. Weſt Smithfield, dealer. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn)
Spittle, P. Wednesbury, gunlock-maker. (Hunt, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
Tharratt, W. Plymouth Dock, ſhopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument-yard)
Whittle, H. Reading, coach-maſter. (Jenkins and James, New inn)
Warren, J. Mancheſter, innkeeper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Whittington, W. Bradford, clothier. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet)
Witton, S. Oldſwinford, glaſs-manufacturer. (Brettell, Stourbridge)
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place)
Williams, H. St. Mary, Newington, ſcrivener. (Johnſton, Southampton court)
Wardle, T. Trump ſtreet, warehouſe-man. (Willis, Warnford court)
Walker, T. Hopton, baker. (Wright, Duke ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare)
Wallack, W. Oakley ſtreet, Lambeth, dealer. (Iſaacs, Bury ſtreet)
Yates, T. Stockport, muſlin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham, J. Houndſditch, warehouſe-man, June 27
Andrews, J. Little Eaſt cheap, victualler, June 16
Anſell, J. Wickham, victualler, July 1
Adamſon, J. Cateaton ſtreet, linen-draper, June 30
Brasbridge, J. Fleet ſtreet, ſilverſmith, July 4
Baſs, B. Leeds, linen-draper, June 20
Brodie, H. Falcon ſquare, hardwareman, June 20
Barber, J. Gerrard ſtreet, woollen-draper, June 20
Bradbury, S. Baſinghall ſtreet, broker, July 4
Birchall, J. Woore, dealer in ſalt, June 25
Barrow, E. and J. Norwich, warehouſe-men, June 29
Bethman, S. M. Turnwheel-lane, merchant, June 30
Butler, W. Whitecroſs ſtreet, brazier, July 11
Bedford, C. Briſtol, linen-draper, Auguſt 27
Bacon, J. and T. Anthony, Size lane, taylors, July 25
Clutterbuck, P. Petty France, brewer, July 4
Coxe, D. ſenior and junior, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, June 20
Child, E. South ſtreet, St. Luke's, dealer, July 4
Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſe-men, July 4
Cowx, J. Cockermouth, tanner, July 7
Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, New court, merchants, June 30
Carr, W. P. Kingſton, Surrey, ſhopkeeper, June 27
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton-manufacturer, July 6
Clayton, J. Kirdford, jobber in cattle, July 15
Cook, T. Shrewsbury, jeweller, July 6
Collins, J. and J. Reilly, Meard's court, taylors, July 11 (final)
Durant, G. North Tawton, ſerge-maker, June 18
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread ſtreet, ribbon-weavers, July 21
Edwards, R. Morgan lane, brandy-merchant, July 7
Farrar, J. Birchworth, tanner, June 16
Friedeberg, J. and B. Sun ſtreet, merchants, June 30
Fiſher, S. Sheffield, ſcrivener, June 30
Fearon, H. St. Mary-Axe, factor, July 4
Foſter, C. London, bookſeller, July 7 (final)
Falkner, J. Brownedge, Ivory-combmaker, July 7
Fiſher, W. Swine, and F. Fiſher, Wyton, dealers, July 13
Garner, J. Bermondſey Spa-road, wool-comber, June 26
Gregory, J. Red Croſs ſtreet, carpenter, July 4
Greaves, J. ſen. Walworth, inſurance-broker, June 25
Griffiths, V. Paternoſter-row, printer, June 30
Gandell, J. Tiverton, vintner, July 11 (final)
Gill, R. Exeter, timber-merchant, July 18
Hair, J. Spur ſtreet, merchant, June 27
Hague, E. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, June 30
Holmes, R. Little Bampton, dealer, June 16
Hinton, W. Old Bailey, engraver, May 10
Harriſon, T. and A. and J. Kedder, Croydon, callico-printers, June 27
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood ſtreet, ironmongers, June 30

Hewett,

Hewett, J. G. Bideford, merchant, June 30
Holmes, E. Foſter lane, jeweller, June 16 (final)
Hunter, P. Collet place, merchant, July 4
Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher, July 1 (final)
Holland, E. Love lane, brandy-merchant, July 25
Higgins, T. Throgmerton ſtreet, merchant, July 14
Hawkins, J. Carey ſtreet, carpenter, July 14
Haigh, J. Kent ſtreet, ſtage-maſter, July 11
Hawkins, J. ſenior and junior, Rotherhithe-wall, boat-builders, July 7
Hare, M. Kingſton on Hull, grocer and tallow-chandler, July 10
Humble, T. and J. Henderſon, Strand, cabinet-makers, July 7
Holland, T. New South-end, builder, July 25
James, J. Briſtol, diſtiller, June 18
Johnſon, N. Henfield, ſhopkeeper, July 6
Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, July 1
Luard, P. R. London, merchant, June 16
Lockey, T. York, grocer, June 16
Longman, J. and F.F. Broderip, Cheapſide, muſical inſtrument-makers, June 20
Ludlow, S. H. Chipping-Sodbury, banker, June 2
Lane, J. T. Frafer, and T. Boyleſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 13
Le Lieve, A. Finch lane, merchant, July 7
Marrell, N. Newton-upon-Ouſe, dealer, June 10
Mallett, R. North Tawton, ſhopkeeper, July 1
Molyneux, W. Halifax, hardware-merchant, July 6 (final)
Milne, A. Hatton Garden, merchant, July 11
Millwood, S. Upper Skitlington, merchant, July 13 (final)
Parkinſon, T. Beverley, miller, July 4
Parkinſon, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone ſtreet, mercers, June 30
Parr, J. O. London, inſurance-broker, Auguſt 1
Perry, H. Mark lane, builder, June 27
Richardſon, J. Cheſterfield, liquor-merchant, June 27
Robarts, J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, upholſterer, June 20
Reith, C. Holborn Hill, linen-draper, June 20
Richards, J. Goſport, baker, July 1
Riding, J. Runcorn, Cheſter, June 29
Robertſon, J. Fleet ſtreet, oilman, July 11
Sargeant, G. E. Portſea, ſhopſeller, May 26
Shaw, J. Tongewith-Haulgh, W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Mancheſter, dealers, June 22
Stevens, T. Liſle ſtreet, wine-merchant, June 16
Sheldon, T. Burſlem, grocer, June 23
Sidebotham, W. Aſhton-under-Line, ſhopkeeper, July 7
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover, July 10
Southan, T. Worceſter, linen-draper, June 30
Serjeant, W. Walton-le-Dale, liquor-merchant, July 7
Seaton, G. ſen. Crowle, corn factor, July 10
Sampſon, T. Benningholme-Grange, dealer, July 13
Trench, F. Liverpool, merchant, June 23
Thompſon, J. and C. Mc Adam, Liverpool, merchants, June 29
Twycroſs, C. Thavies inn, ſcrivener, June 27
Turner, J. St. James's ſtreet, ſilverſmith, June 24
Taylor, W. Brighthelmſtone, wine-merchant, July 16
Tate, W. ſenior and junior, Findon, timber-merchants, July 11
Wadſtrom, C. B. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, June 13
Whittaker, P. Mancheſter, machine-maker, June 16
Ward, C. Thames ſtreet, warehouſe-man, June 27
Whittaker, J. ſenior, and W. Whittaker, Stockport, and J. Whittaker, junior, Edgeley, cotton-manufacturers, July 1
Wright, T. Canterbury, ſhopkeeper, July 7
Watſon, R. Oxford, grocer, July 18
Ware, R. and P. Francis, Lawrence lane, grocers, July 25
Williams, H. Bath, linen-draper, Auguſt 1 (final)

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1801.

FRANCE.

THERE never perhaps was a period when the different cabinets of Europe were in a ſtate of greater commotion and perplexity than at the preſent moment; all is buſtle, activity, and intrigue; new plans are projecting, new queſtions ariſing, new alliances forming; and, at the expiration of nine years of almoſt univerſal war, when every ſtate ſeemed to be completely exhauſted, and ſinking into the boſom of peace from actual imbecility—it is now impoſſible to determine whether all this agitation may not again rekindle, throughout the world at large, the blaze of war; while at the ſame time it is equally impoſſible to determine who will be friends and who will be enemies.

From Paris it was reported the 27th of May, that French troops to the amount of 4000, and 900French ſailors, were on their march through Barcelona to Carthagena in Spain, where tranſports are ready to receive them; but their deſtination is a profound ſecret—and that a number of troops are alſo on their march through Bayonne for the frontiers of Portugal—that a body of 8000 picked troops were ready for embarkation at Cherburgh. Then follows an account of the affairs of Egypt up to the 31ſt of March, publiſhed in the Moniteur of the 27th of May, founded on the depoſition of an officer, chief of ſquadron in the 14th regiment of dragoons, who arrived in the Apollo, an Engliſh flag of truce, from Aboukir Bay, which he left on the 31ſt of March. He depoſes, that the French army, at the battle of the 21ſt, which was fought a league from Alexandria, conſiſted of 7000 men, horſe and foot, commanded by Menou in perſon, oppoſed to the Engliſh army of about 14,000—that there was a dreadful carnage on both ſides—that both armies after this affair preſerved their poſitions—and that the reſt of the French army was waiting for the Grand Vizier at the entrance of the deſart. He ſays that Alexandria is in ſo formidable a ſtate of defence, that it defies the attacks of the whole Engliſh army. He ſtates, that on the 29th of March ſix Turkiſh ſail of the line, four frigates, and twenty tranſports arrived in Aboukir Bay, having 6 or 7000 troops on board, under the Captain Pacha; and that ten Engliſh ſail of the line were there at the time, with ſeveral frigates and tranſports, the guns of which were taken out and ſent to the army—that twelve tranſports, eſcorted by two 64 gun ſhips, with 2000 troops on board, were ſent from Malta on the 28th of April, to reinforce the Engliſh army in Egypt. He declares there were more than 3000 Engliſh killed in the affair of the 21ſt; and finally, that the inhabitants are entirely attached to Menou and the French intereſt.

From the Paris Journals of the 9th of June we learn, that the French armies have

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ANDERSON, G. Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
Airis, J. and W Taylor, Oxford, corndealers. (Inge and Carter, Coventry)
Andrews, J. Kent road, victualler. (Taylor, Gray's inn)
Atkew, C. Kendal, merchant. (Chambre, Serjeant's inn)
Allen, J. Birmingham, corndealer. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Armitage, R. New Bond ſtreet, ironmonger. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet)
Bedford, T. Sutton, paper-maker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Barker, W. S. Field, and A. Field, Leeds, woolſtaplers. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Blyth, B. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Alexander, Bedford row)
Barton, J. Davies ſtreet, dealer in horſes. (Moore, Woodſtock ſtreet)
Brodhurſt, B. and J. Cookſon, Walſall, coal-merchants. (Clarke, Gray's inn)
Bell, W. Bath, coach-maſter. (Cruttwell, Bath)
Bland, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Bloor, J. Ludgate ſtreet, dealer. (Weſt, Upper Thames ſtreet)
Brydon, J. Charing-croſs, printſeller. (Elliſon and Dawſon, Crane court)
Bartram, G. Clifton, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Cook, W. Warley, corn-chandler. (Smith, Robert ſtreet, Adelphi)
Clerk, the Rev. Sir W. H. Bart. miller. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
Carleſs, G. Birmingham, grocer. (Fox, Parliament ſtreet)
Collett, J. Strand, oilman. (Neeld, Norfolk ſtreet)
Dodgſon, P. Liverpool, linen draper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Danſon, G. Lancaſter, merchant. (Dowbiggin and Baldwin, Lancaſter)
Dawſon, R. Edward ſtreet, milliner. (Saxon, Temple)
Delanoy, W. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Wiatt and Forreſt, Liverpool)
Eades, W. Deretend, ſilver-plater. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn)
Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham, compoſition ornament-manufacturers. (Boutflower, New North ſtreet)
Findley, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Buſh lane)
Fiſh, J. Newcaſtle, ſoapmaker. (Shelton, Seſſions Houſe, London)
Fitch, G. Piccadilly, dealer. (Bearain, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet)
Gregory, A. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, taylor. (Harvey, Curſitor ſtreet)
Govett, J. H. Wiviſcomb, cloth-manufacturer. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn)
Gannett, M. H. Taunton, draper. (Berry, Meard's ſtreet)
Hodſon, J. Briſtol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Harris, G. Briſtol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Newlett, W. and W. Pember, Briſtol, dealers. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen-draper. (Berry, Meard's ſtreet)
Houlding, R. and J. dealers, Preſton. (Welch, Alderſgate ſtreet)
Healey, J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, dealer. (Pullens, Fore ſtreet)
Hitchen, A. Waigherton, miller. (Lee, Temple)
Hitchen, W. Hatherton, corndealer. (Lee, Tanfield court)
Jones, J. Wigmore ſtreet, coach-maſter. (Foulkes, Southampton ſtreet)
Knight, S. Alderſgate ſtreet, cork-cutter. (Sherwood and Williams, Bank ſtreet)
Littais, L. Walworth, merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings)
Lloyd, T. Dudley, grocer. (Sparke, Gray's inn)
Lumb, S. Rithworth, cotton-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
Lewington, H. Andover, innholder. (Johnſon and Gaſkell, Queen's ſquare)
Lingard, J. Osborn ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Hill, Clement's inn)
Lilly, John and James, Stayley Bridge, merchants and woollen-clothiers. (Edge, Macheſter)
Long, W. Stone houſe, Hatter. (Taylor, Old Street-road)
Miles, R. Birmingham, maltſter. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn)
Meek, J. Newport, Salop, linen and woollen-draper. (Bembow, Lincoln inn)
Nightingale, J. Crown ſtreet, perfumer. (Yeates, Walworth)
O'Neil, T. Albion ſtreet, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court)
Parker, J. jun. Great Bolton, iron-founder. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
Riſk, J. Drury lane, currier. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet)
Robinſon, E. Dudley, currier. (Fellows, Dudley)
Richardſon, P. Portſea, bookſeller. (Conſtable, Symonds inn)
Shaw, J. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Shaw, G. Whitcliff Factory, linen-manufacturer. (Frank, Stockton)
Sanders, E. Hambleton, blanket-manufacturer. (Price, Lincoln's inn)
Smith, J. St. Martin's lane, baker. (Fitzgerald, Lemon ſtreet)
Stone, W. Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, merchant. (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet)
Scone, W. Briſtol, grocer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Saunders, A. Weſt Smithfield, dealer. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn)
Spittle, P. Wednesbury, gunlock-maker. (Hunt, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
Tharratt, W. Plymouth Dock, ſhopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument-yard)
Whittle, H. Reading, coach-maſter. (Jenkins and James, New inn)
Warren, J. Mancheſter, innkeeper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Whittington, W. Bradford, clothier. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet)
Witton, S. Oldſwinford, glaſs-manufacturer. (Brettell, Stourbridge)
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place)
Williams, H. St. Mary, Newington, ſcrivener. (Johnſton, Southampton court)
Wardle, T. Trump ſtreet, warehouſe-man. (Willis, Warnford court)
Walker, T. Hopton, baker. (Wright, Duke ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare)
Wallack, W. Oakley ſtreet, Lambeth, dealer. (Iſaacs, Bury ſtreet)
Yates, T. Stockport, muſlin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham, J. Houndſditch, warehouſe-man, June 27
Andrews, J. Little Eaſt cheap, victualler, June 16
Anſell, J. Wickham, victualler, July 1
Adamſon, J. Cateaton ſtreet, linen-draper, June 30
Brasbridge, J. Fleet ſtreet, ſilverſmith, July 4
Baſs, B. Leeds, linen-draper, June 20
Brodie, H. Falcon ſquare, hardwareman, June 20
Barber, J. Gerrard ſtreet, woollen-draper, June 20
Bradbury, S. Baſinghall ſtreet, broker, July 4
Birchall, J. Woore, dealer in ſalt, June 25
Barrow, E. and J. Norwich, warehouſe-men, June 29
Bethman, S. M. Turnwheel-lane, merchant, June 30
Butler, W. Whitecroſs ſtreet, brazier, July 11
Bedford, C. Briſtol, linen-draper, Auguſt 27
Bacon, J. and T. Anthony, Size lane, taylors, July 25
Clutterbuck, P. Petty France, brewer, July 4
Coxe, D. ſenior and junior, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, June 20
Child, E. South ſtreet, St. Luke's, dealer, July 4
Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſe-men, July 4
Cowx, J. Cockermouth, tanner, July 7
Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, New court, merchants, June 30
Carr, W. P. Kingſton, Surrey, ſhopkeeper, June 27
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton-manufacturer, July 6
Clayton, J. Kirdford, jobber in cattle, July 15
Cook, T. Shrewsbury, jeweller, July 6
Collins, J. and J. Reilly, Meard's court, taylors, July 11 (final)
Durant, G. North Tawton, ſerge-maker, June 18
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread ſtreet, ribbon-weavers, July 21
Edwards, R. Morgan lane, brandy-merchant, July 7
Farrar, J. Birchworth, tanner, June 16
Friedeberg, J. and B. Sun ſtreet, merchants, June 30
Fiſher, S. Sheffield, ſcrivener, June 30
Fearon, H. St. Mary-Axe, factor, July 4
Foſter, C. London, bookſeller, July 7 (final)
Falkner, J. Brownedge, Ivory-combmaker, July 7
Fiſher, W. Swine, and F. Fiſher, Wyton, dealers, July 13
Garner, J. Bermondſey Spa-road, wool-comber, June 26
Gregory, J. Red Croſs ſtreet, carpenter, July 4
Greaves, J. ſen. Walworth, inſurance-broker, June 25
Griffiths, V. Paternoſter-row, printer, June 30
Gandell, J. Tiverton, vintner, July 11 (final)
Gill, R. Exeter, timber-merchant, July 18
Hair, J. Spur ſtreet, merchant, June 27
Hague, E. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, June 30
Holmes, R. Little Bampton, dealer, June 16
Hinton, W. Old Bailey, engraver, May 10
Harriſon, T. and A. and J. Kedder, Croydon, callico-printers, June 27
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood ſtreet, ironmongers, June 30

Hewett,

Hewett, J. G. Bideford, merchant, June 30
Holmes, E. Foſter lane, jeweller, June 16 (final)
Hunter, P. Collet place, merchant, July 4
Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher, July 1 (final)
Holland, E. Love lane, brandy-merchant, July 25
Higgins, T. Throgmerton ſtreet, merchant, July 14
Hawkins, J. Carey ſtreet, carpenter, July 14
Haigh, J. Kent ſtreet, ſtage-maſter, July 11
Hawkins, J. ſenior and junior, Rotherhithe-wall, boat-builders, July 7
Hare, M. Kingſton on Hull, grocer and tallow-chandler, July 10
Humble, T. and J. Henderſon, Strand, cabinet-makers, July 7
Holland, T. New South-end, builder, July 25
James, J. Briſtol, diſtiller, June 18
Johnſon, N. Henfield, ſhopkeeper, July 6
Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, July 1
Luard, P. R. London, merchant, June 16
Lockey, T. York, grocer, June 16
Longman, J. and F.F. Broderip, Cheapſide, muſical inſtrument-makers, June 20
Ludlow, S. H. Chipping-Sodbury, banker, June 2
Lane, J. T. Frafer, and T. Boyleſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 13
Le Lieve, A. Finch lane, merchant, July 7
Marrell, N. Newton-upon-Ouſe, dealer, June 10
Mallett, R. North Tawton, ſhopkeeper, July 1
Molyneux, W. Halifax, hardware-merchant, July 6 (final)
Milne, A. Hatton Garden, merchant, July 11
Millwood, S. Upper Skitlington, merchant, July 13 (final)
Parkinſon, T. Beverley, miller, July 4
Parkinſon, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone ſtreet, mercers, June 30
Parr, J. O. London, inſurance-broker, Auguſt 1
Perry, H. Mark lane, builder, June 27
Richardſon, J. Cheſterfield, liquor-merchant, June 27
Robarts, J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, upholſterer, June 20
Reith, C. Holborn Hill, linen-draper, June 20
Richards, J. Goſport, baker, July 1
Riding, J. Runcorn, Cheſter, June 29
Robertſon, J. Fleet ſtreet, oilman, July 11
Sargeant, G. E. Portſea, ſhopkeeper, May 26
Shaw, J. Tongewith-Haulgh, W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Mancheſter, dealers, June 22
Stevens, T. Liſle ſtreet, wine-merchant, June 16
Sheldon, T. Burſlem, grocer, June 23
Sidebotham, W. Aſhton-under-Line, ſhopkeeper, July 7
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover, July 10
Southan, T. Worceſter, linen-draper, June 30
Serjeant, W. Walton-le-Dale, liquor-merchant, July 7
Seaton, G. ſen. Crowle, corn factor, July 10
Sampſon, T. Benningholme-Grange, dealer, July 13
Trench, F. Liverpool, merchant, June 23
Thompſon, J. and C. Mc Adam, Liverpool, merchants, June 29
Twycroſs, C. Thavies inn, ſcrivener, June 27
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From the Paris Journals of the 9th of June we learn, that the French armies have

have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All the troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The imperial army lately on the Radnitz has on its part returned to Bohemia, Swabia, and Franconia; and in general the countries ſituated between Bohemia, the Hereditary States, and the Rhine, have been reſtored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a demi-brigade of infantry ſtill occupy the Briſgau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, ſhall arrive to take poſſeſſion of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed that an Auſtrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, ſhall ſerve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena. The fortifications of Duſſeldorff, Ehrenbreitſtein, Caſſel, and Kehl, have been demoliſhed, conformably to an article of the treaty of Luneville. Theſe fortreſſes are to remain in the ſame ſtate in which they were when evacuated by the French. Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a ſtatement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of thoſe places. The depot of war having required ſuch ſtatements, the Commanders at Duſſeldorff and ſeveral other points have been obliged to paſs over to the right bank, to draw up ſtatements of the condition of the fortreſſes, and to cauſe them to be ſigned by the Syndics of the different cities. This buſineſs was accompliſhed in 24 hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences had ariſen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two powers. Such of thoſe points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, will form a part of the Ciſalpine Republic; and thoſe which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the biſhoprick of Trent.

Some differences alſo took place between the Pope and the Ciſalpine Republic, reſpecting the boundaries on the ſide of Romagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino ſhall be the umpire upon this occaſion. Conſequently the countries which the Ciſalpine government has occupied, without forming part of the ancient territory of Romagna, muſt have been evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greateſt harmony ſubſiſts between the troops occupying the peninſula of Otranto, under the command of General Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the ſuperb roadſtead of Tarento.

In Tuſcany the Preſidis have been put into the hands of the French army. The French troops have occupied Orbitello where they found ſome excellent artillery. The part of the Iſle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples, is occupied by the French. Porto Longone is ſufficiently ſupplied with proviſions. Porto Ferrajo has not ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſurrender. The council of ſtate is engaged in diſcuſſing the proper means of removing the ſequeſtration in Belgium. This important buſineſs will be ſpeedily decided.

The authorities of Liguria have diſcuſſed different conſtitutional plans without coming to any determination. It appears however, that the plan they have under conſideration is more conformable to their manners than thoſe which were formerly ſubmitted to them. This ſtate is therefore on the point of obtaining its definitive organization.

With reſpect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand-Duke of Tuſcany, to the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, and the princes who had formerly poſſeſſions on the left bank of the Rhine—they are the conſtant object of the cares and diſcuſſions of the diet of Ratiſbon. The *concluſum* of the diet has but very recently reached Vienna, and with a little conceſſion and moderation on the part of the great powers, it will be eaſy to conciliate every intereſt.

The army deſtined to act againſt Portugal, is to be reinforced by twelve demi-brigades. General Moreau, in a late conference with the Firſt Conſul, at Malmaiſon, declared, it is ſaid, that the grand plan of an invaſion of England and Ireland was impracticable. The Count of Leghorn is very unwilling to aſſume his new title of King of Etruria before a general pacification.

Peace or war ſeems much to depend on the reſult of Duroc's miſſion to Peterſburg, where he is to learn all the wiſhes and propoſals of the Ruſſian cabinet relative to the ſyſtem of indemnities to be adopted in conſequence of the treaty of Lupeville. Mons. de Kalitſcheff, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Paris, intereſted himſelf ſo ſtrongly in favour of Count St. Marſan, the Sardinian Envoy, that when the latter received a hint to quit Paris, Monſ. de Kalitſcheff declared, that ſhould Count Marſan be ordered away, he would alſo quit France, ſince the French government had

had pledged itself to the Emperor, his sovereign, to treat with an envoy of the King of Sardinia.

M. Otto, we learn, received no less than three communications in the course of twenty-four hours between the 18th and 20th of June. Bonaparte, if he be not honest in these transactions and protestations, is at least politic; he has taken the coolest and the wisest step to allay the spirit of domestic irritation, and should the negociations ultimately fail, which we have reason to believe are still advancing between England and France, he will have the advantage of attributing the failure to the British Ministry.

PORTUGAL

The invasion of this country has at length commenced. It appears by the French Journals, that the left wing of the Spanish army has entered the Portuguese territory without experiencing any effective resistance; and that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Olivenza and Monte Major, two frontier towns of feeble fortifications. Eloas, a town surrounded by works projected by the celebrated La Lippe, and about a hundred miles from Lisbon, is also besieged; but it is justly suspected, that from the unwarlike spirit of the people, this mass of defencible outworks is not likely to make any very strenuous or durable opposition against a formidable attack. The entrance of the Spaniards, under the command of the Prince of Peace, is to be succeeded by that of the French; the first division of whose army, destined to this enterprize, and consisting of 1250 men, had arrived from Perpignan, and been received in Catalonia with every demonstration of joy. It is stated moreover, that M. de Pinto had reached Paris upon an extraordinary embassy, and that he was furnished with full powers either for an armistice or a definitive peace. The preliminary demand on the part of the French Government was, it seems, an embargo on all English vessels, and that the Portuguese ports should be shut against this country. The full powers of M. de Pinto do not appear, however, to have extended quite so far as to such a proposition, for he has returned to Lisbon for additional instructions. In the mean while the Spanish army is advancing towards the Portuguese capital, and that of the French is approximating its borders, if it has not already entered upon them.

RUSSIA.

We are happy to find, that from the pacific disposition or the political system of the Emperor Alexander, the dispute with the Northern nations is on the point of being put into a train of adjustment; and that the embargo upon British ships in the different ports of Russia, has been recalled as a prelude to so desirable an event. Every thing of a doubtful nature at the Court of Peterburg seems to be adjusted, excepting the Emperor's intention of adhering to the principle of his grandmother's maritime code, that free bottoms should make free goods; and we have still reason to believe, notwithstanding the amicable appearance of the moment, that he is as resolutely determined to adhere to this principle as ever. It may perhaps be modified in its application, and assented to upon such modification by Great Britain, in consequence of the liberality of the Emperor's present conduct, but we have no idea that its basis will be relinquished, or even essentially departed from. Situated, however, as Russia is at present, be the motive of the Emperor what it may, he could not possibly have acted a wiser part. To have detained and sequestrated the private property of a few British merchants, could have been but of little real service to the empire in the case of actual hostilities, and he has only resigned gratuitously what, from his own present imbecility and the strength of the British fleet in the Baltic, it was obvious he must have resigned by force, if he had rashly trusted to the fate of war. All we can advance upon this important subject at the moment is, that it exhibits a favourable omen; but the explanations about to ensue will constitute an arduous task to whomsoever engages in them; and unless a more firm and indubitable basis be established than was laid down in our prior dispute with Denmark, it will have been unfortunate for us that we accepted of the armistice now offered. In consequence of the polite demeanour of the cabinet at Peterburg, the embargo upon all Russian and Danish ships in the ports of Great Britain has been removed as indefinitely.

Count de Woronzow, we understand also, having received new letters of credence, reinstating him with the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his Majesty on the 4th of June, to deliver his credentials. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal circumstance which has occurred in our parliament is the Act of Indemnity passed in favor of the late ministers. An act which we cannot approve,

as we recollect the very ground and reaſon on which thoſe Miniſters obtained the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act was, that no innocent perſon be debarred from a legal remedy for falſe and unjuſt impriſonment. It may be ſaid, that no perſons of this deſcription have been arreſted; but of what uſe then is an Act of Indemnity? Thoſe who are really criminal would no more obtain redreſs from a Jury, than thoſe who are innocent would claim it in vain; hence we may conceive what enormities have been committed under the Suſpenſion Act; ſince the perpetrators dare not abide the judgment of their peers. Let a wretch devoid of all principle, accuſe his friend, his protector, the man on whoſe bounty he ſubſiſts, the villain will continue his intimacy unſuſpected on one ſide, and be applauded on the other. Generoſity is always open; he will torture every thing that has been ſaid into a guilty conſtruction, and add all that is neceſſary to faſhion it to the wiſhes of his employers.

Official ſtatements have been received from Gen. Hutchinſon, dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20th, which announce the ſucceſs of the Turks and Britiſh, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from the camp before Alexandria about ten days previous for the purpoſe of forcing the enemy from the town and caſtle of Roſetta, which command the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly ſucceeded. The Engliſh are now maſters of the Weſtern branch of that river, and, of courſe, have opened a communication with the Delta, from which they will derive all neceſſary ſupplies, as the French have ſcarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a ſerious reſiſtance. The French had about 800 men at Roſetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble reſiſtance and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and priſoners. They left a garriſon in the fort, againſt which the Engliſh batteries opened on the 16th, and it ſurrendered on the 19th inſt. The conditions are the ſame as were granted to the Caſtle of Aboukir.

Official letters have alſo been received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, May 9, which announce that the French remained in their ſtrong poſition upon the heights near the eaſtern walls of Alexandria; their number about 6000 men. They were ſtill in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume. The loſs of the French in the action of the 21ſt of March according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 3000 men, and a great proportion of officers; four Generals are known to have been killed. Among other things they were taught to expect no quarter from the Britiſh. Rahmanieh was ſtill in the hands of the French; they had fortified it with a view to ſecure their communications fr m the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their proviſions. General Hutchinſon was to transfer his head quarters to Roſetta on the 23d of April, to which place he had already ſent forward a ſtrong detachment, amounting to about 4000 Britiſh, including Col. Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, againſt Rhamanieh, where the French were underſtood to have aſſembled 3000 men. Lord Elgin ſays the utmoſt degree of unanimity prevails between the Britiſh and Turkiſh troops.

The following is a ſummary of the principal buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament ſince our laſt number. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it would be recollected by the Committee, that a Right Honourable Gentleman who had propoſed the Ways and Means of the year, had included a tax upon pepper exported, and a tax on printed cottons, &c. Theſe taxes it had been thought adviſeable to abandon; the former in conſequence of a ſtrong repreſentation made upon the ſubject by the Eaſt-India Company, and the latter in conſequence of a repreſentation made by a great number of the manufacturers of printed goods. The eſtimated produce of the duty on printed goods, was 140,000l.; that of pepper, 100,000l. from which, deducting 8000l. ariſing from the duty on pepper for home conſumption which was not to be abandoned, there remained 92,000l. The whole ſum therefore to be provided for, amounted to 232,000l. To make good this ſum, he propoſed, in the firſt place, a tax on all probates of wills, where the property bequeathed amounted to 600l. and upwards, increaſing in proportion to the amount of the property. At preſent he ſaid the duty on probates was the ſame from 10,000l. upwards. He propoſed to lay a ſmall additional duty upon thoſe from 600l. to 10,000l. and a proportionally

increaſing duty from 10,000l. to 100,000l. which ſeemed to him to be perfectly equitable and juſt. He did not mean to propoſe any additional duty where the property amounted to leſs than 600l. Where the property amounted to 600l. and from thence to 1000l. he propoſed an additional duty of 3l. which he eſtimated would produce 5,379l. From 1000l. to 2000l. an additional duty of 10l. eſtimated at 14,950l. From 2000l. to 5000l. an additional duty of 20l. eſtimated at 25,260l. From 5000l. to 10,000l. an additional duty of 30l. eſtimated at 14,307l. From 10,000l. to 15,000l. an additional duty of 50l. eſtimated at 9,000l. And ſo on in proportion from 15,000l. to 100,000l. upon which he propoſed a duty of 940l. eſtimated together at 55,553l. amounting in the whole to 124 449l. which he would take at 120,000l. The next tax he had to propoſe was a duty of 2s. upon deeds, in addition to that which had been already made a part of the ways and means of the year. The produce of this he eſtimated at 62,000l. An additional duty of 10s. 6d. each on ale licences, on which he obſerved, no additional tax had been impoſed ſince the year 1784; he eſtimated this at 32,000l. An additional duty of 6d. per pack on cards, and 2s. 6d. per pair on dice, he eſtimated at 20,000l. The whole of theſe ſums amounted to 234,000l. The ſeveral reſolutions paſſed the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on the morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Addington, on the 21ſt of May, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, to conſider of his Majeſty's meſſage, relative to the annuity of 2000l. on the Baroneſs of Abercromby, and the two next heirs male in ſucceſſion of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who ſhall inherit the title. The meſſage being read, Mr. Addington moved that the annual ſum of 2000l. be granted out of the conſolidated fund to his Majeſty for the purpoſes mentioned in his Majeſty's meſſage, and propoſed to fill up the blank, for the date of its commencement, with the words 21ſt of March 1801, being ſatisfied it is the wiſh of every one, that it takes place from the day on which the country was deprived of the ſervices of that gallant officer. Mr. Addington then propoſed two reſolutions to that effect, which were unanimouſly agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

Mr. Attorney-General moved on the 27th of May, to bring in "A Bill to indemnify ſuch perſons as had ſince the 1ſt of February 1793, been inſtrumental in apprehending and detaining or cauſing to be detained in priſon, in Great Britain, any perſons on ſuſpicions of High-treaſon, or otherwiſe." The motion was agreed to without a diviſion, and the Bill ordered accordingly.

The fifth day of June, the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the above Bill. Sir Francis Burdett preſented petitions from Jaſper Moore and four other perſons, who ſuffered grievous hardſhips in different priſons under that ſuſpenſion, as did likewiſe Mr. Jekyll from one other perſon under ſimilar circumſtances; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Attorney General moved, that the Speaker do leave the chair. Mr. Jekyll oppoſed the motion, and went into a variety of arguments to ſhew the unconſtitutional tendency, impolicy, and inexpediency of the meaſure, in which he was ably ſupported by Mr. Grey, Mr. Tierney, Sir William Pulteney, Mr. Horne Tooke, and many other Members. Mr. Windham, for the motion, contended that the meaſure was wiſe, juſt, and conſtitutional; in which he was followed by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Sir William Elford, and other Members, when the Houſe divided on the queſtion, "that the Speaker do leave the Chair," Ayes 172—Noes 38—Majority 134.

The Secretary at War (Mr. Yorke) having moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply on the 8th of June, and the Speaker, in courſe, having left the chair, ſaid, "it was his duty to call the attention of the Committee to the meaſure recommended by his Majeſty's meſſage on Friday." He then went into a copious diſplay of the national advantages to be derived from ſo ſalutary an inſtitution, as a Royal College for military inſtruction, conſiſting of a ſenior and junior departments; the firſt compoſed of thirty officers, to be inſtructed in the duties of the general ſtaff of the army; the ſecond to conſiſt of three hundred ſtudents, from fourteen to ſixteen years of age; fifty of whom to be cadets of the Eaſt India-Company; one hundred, the ſons of noblemen and gentlemen; one hundred, the ſons of officers in actual ſervice; and fifty, the ſons of officers dead or diſabled in the ſervice, who were left in pecuniary diſtreſs. He concluded by moving his firſt reſolution, that a ſum of 30,000l. be granted to his Majeſty towards the expences of the ſame. He then moved his ſecond reſolution, that 8427l. 2s. 9d. be granted, in addition to 25,000l. voted

two years back, for a Royal Military Aſylum for Soldier's Children, at Chelſea, thereby to enable them to double the original number, which was five hundred. After ſome obſervations from various Members, the reſolutions were ſeverally agreed to.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, on the 10th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe and ſtated the extreme reluctance he felt upon the preſent occaſion, to apply to the Houſe for a Vote of Credit, by Exchequer Bills, to ſuch an amount as 2,000,000l. He enumerated the many cauſes that obliged him thereto; particularly the Northern Confederacy, and the conſequent additional expence in the naval department and other contingencies. As far as he was able to aſcertain an eſtimate, the account would ſtand thus: viz. For the victualling ſervice, 694,480l.; tranſport 222,271l.; navy, 769,920l.; making in the whole, a total of 1,686,671l. The Houſe would therefore ſee the neceſſity of making up the grant of two millions. Mr. Jones obſerved, that the miſconduct of the late Adminiſtration had involved the country in theſe manifold difficulties. Mr. Tierney felt himſelf highly pleaſed with the candour and parliamentary manner in which this Vote of Credit was moved for, but complained that ſeveral items of expenditure were omitted. This brought on a long and tedious converſation upon the diſcretionary power Miniſters obtained by general Votes of Credit, inſtead of ſpecific eſtimates, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Steele, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Grey bore their parts; at length Mr. Addington proceeded to move the following articles of Supply: commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt, 200,000l.; Britiſh Muſeum, 3000l.; chairman of committees in the Houſe of Lords, 2,500l.; Levant company, 5,000l.; Exchequer-bills for the ſervice of 1800 and 1801, 9,500,000l.; ſums voted on addreſſes, 10,891l.; auditing public accounts, 827l.; purchaſe of houſes for the new Marſhalſea, 528l.; to Arthur Young, Eſq. for experiments on graſs-land, 800l.; the Sierra Leone company, 4,000l.; extraordinaries of the army, 2,500,000l.; and Iriſh extraordinaries, 600,000l. Mr. Addington agreed to poſtpone the other Articles of Supply, and the Ways and Means till Friday.

The order of the day was read on the 15th of June, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a variety of accounts relating to the diſtribution and appropriation of public money, be referred to the ſaid Committee. The Speaker having left the Chair, Mr. Addington proceeded to ſtate that the amount for the Supply for the ſervice of the year, including the 2-17ths for Ireland, was 43,668,715l.; to meet which, the Ways and Means were as follow: Malt, ſugar, and tobacco, 2,750,000l.; lottery, 201,000l.; loan, 2,500,000l.; ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, 3,100,000l.; uniſſued grants to the Emperor, 433,000l.; ditto to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,000l.; vote of credit, 2,000,000l.; income-tax, 4,000,000l.; exports and imports, 1,200,000l. He then went into a variety of calculations, to ſhew the inadequacy of ſome eſtimates and the probable ſurpluſage of others; in which intricate maze he was cloſely followed by Mr. Tierney, to whom Mr. Steele replied. Mr. Addington then moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum of four millions, ariſing from the income-tax, be granted towards the Supply voted to his Majeſty, over and above the ſum applicable to the payment of the intereſt of the loan. After ſome obſervations from Mr. Tierney, relative to a *bonus* allowed to Ireland under the act of Union, Mr. Addington propoſed his reſolutions as follow: From the income-tax of the year, 4,000,000l.; convoy-tax, 1,200,000l.; conſolidated fund, 3,100,000l.; remaining in the Exchequer, of ſums voted to the Emperor of Germany, 433,000l.; to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,638l.; ſurplus of grants, 65,000l.; intereſt of the land-tax, to be paid by inſtalments, 50,000l.; remaining in the Exchequer, 4,080l.; contributions for lotteries, 8,280l.; loan on Exchequer-bills, 2,000,000l.; Exchequer-bills, 3,500,000l.; ditto, 3,000,000l.; ditto, 3,000,000l.; which were ſeverally voted. He then propoſed, as a part of the Ways and Means, that a duty of 1l. 1s. per dozen be impoſed on playing-cards imported, and 2s. 6d. per pack on thoſe imported from Ireland. Agreed to, and the reſolutions ordered to be reported on Wedneſday.

Mr. Tierney roſe on the 17th of June, in purſuance of the notice which he had given on a former day, to move certain reſolutions reſpecting the income, debt, and expenditure of the country. He thought them neceſſary for the information of the country with reſpect to the ſtate of its finances, and that the public might have a diſtinct view of the rate of expence likely to be incurred; he would firſt ſtate the funded

funded and unfunded debt; next he would proceed to ſhew the total amount of the expenditure of the year, and the probable amount of the peace eſtabliſhment when peace ſhould enſue.

He then proceeded to ſtate the funded debt, on Feb. 5, 1801, to be 238,233,248l.; unfunded debt to be provided for, 20,945,000l.; exceeding by 12,000,000l. the unfunded debt of laſt year; ſtock created 45,000,000l.; capital created 521,000,000l.; amount of the ſinking fund, 5th of April, 4,989,000l.; annual charge of permanent debt 10,325,000l.; produce of permanent taxes, 5th of Jan. 1801. 22,000,000l.; the next article, was exports and imports, which, in laſt year, amounted to 90,000,000l.; the annual expenditure and total expence the laſt year for Great Britain 68,000,000l.; ſuppoſing peace to take place to-morrow, excluſive of the winding up of the war, the peace eſtabliſhment for the next five years would amount to 90,000,000l.; in addition to this was to be taken the income-tax, which would not be relinquiſhed till the year 1811, at per annum 5,500,000l. He then proceeded to compliment the excellent plan purſued by the late Miniſter, by appropriating a million annually towards the ſinking fund. It now defrayed annually five millions of national debt, and the ſinking fund had the advantage beſides, of increaſing daily. He however, cautioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how he acted on the preſent extended, unprecedented, and extravagant ſtate of commerce of the country, which he was fearful would not increaſe in time of peace. The late Miniſter's ſolid ſyſtem of finance he was obliged to abandon, after three years experience. He entreated him to turn his mind to the repeal of the income-tax, and if he did not, he ſhould bring forward a motion to that effect himſelf. He then moved his firſt reſolution: "That the amount of the public debt on the 5th of Feb. 1801, was 238,235,248l. excluſive of the long and ſhort annuities, &c. &c." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſaid, he would purſue the ſame mode that was adopted laſt year, he then moved that the debate be adjourned to Monday, which was agreed to.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The new canal to Paddington, which has proved ſo valuable a ſpeculation to thoſe who have adventured into it, on the ground of its ſupplying the weſt end of the town with water, like the New River, was lately completed, and the water flowed up to its head, at Paddington, where it forms a ſpacious and noble canal, making a grand appearance from the Edgware road. On the firſt of June the firſt barge came up with paſſengers from Uxbridge.

Married.] Colonel Cunningham, to the youngeſt daughter of Lord Thurlow.

Mr. E. Belfour of the Navy Office, to Miſs C Greenwell, daughter of J. Greenwell, eſq. of the India Houſe.

Mr. Collier, of Carey-ſtreet, Chancery-lane, to Miſs Hale, of Buſh-lane, Cannon-ſtreet.

Mr. W. Crothaw, of Blackfriars, to Miſs E. Mower, of Chelſea.

W. Creſſwell, eſq. of Francis-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, to Miſs J. Wood, of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Captain A Drummond, of the Royal-navy, to the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte Menzies.

Mr. R. Gillow, of Duke-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, to Miſs E. Stapleton.

Mr. W. Shone, merchant, of Mincing-lane, to Miſs E. A. Chamberlayne, eldeſt daughter of John Chamberlayne, eſq. of Brompton.

D. J. Cameron, eſq. of Browning's Lodge, in Suſſex, to Miſs Kinlock, eldeſt daughter of the late G. F. Kinlock, eſq. merchant, in London.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, N. Wells, eſq. to Miſs Eſte, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Eſte.

B. Wilſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, to Miſs Purrier, of Kingſton, Surry.

W. Selwyn jun. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs L. F. Kynaſton, youngeſt daughter of T. Kynaſton, eſq. of the Grove, Witham, Eſſex.

Mr. J. Steele, of Horſlydown, to Miſs H. Campbell, ſecond daughter of the late W. Campbell, eſq diſtiller of Dockhead.

T. Tryon, eſq. to Miſs H. Brereton, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. W. Brereton, of Cotteſmore, in the county of Rutland.

J. Hammett, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Woodford, only daughter of Sir R. Woodford, Bart.

At St. Bartholomew's church, Captain J. Bullen, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Scafe, daughter of W. Scafe, eſq. barriſter.

T. A. Ruſſel, eſq. only ſon of J. R. Ruſſel, eſq. of Aldbury-houſe, Cheſhunt, to Miſs Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, of Cheſhunt-park.

The Rev. T. Hooker, of Rottingdean, Suſſex,

Suſſex, to Miſs Greenland, of Mancheſter-ſtreet.

W. Jeffery, eſq to Miſs Tucket, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Tuckett, eſq.

Lord John Thynne, to Miſs M. A. Maſter, of Cirenceſter-abbey.

Major Ottley, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, to Miſs Styan, of Lombard-ſtreet.

C. Claude Clifton, eſq. of the Royal Horſe Artillery, to Miſs Young, now or late of Buſh-Hall, Herts.

Lately, at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. M. Jones, bookſeller, of Paternoſter-row, to Miſs E. Macklenburgh, daughter of Mr. J. Macklenburgh, of Loweſtoff, in Suffolk.

Mr. W. Duckett, of Wedmore, hoſier, to Miſs S. Fear, of Sutton Farm.

Died.] In Baker-ſtreet, M. Bozett, eſq.

Mr. J. Richards, of Vauxhall.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Dobbins.

In Bedford-row, J. Brettel, eſq. Secretary of Stamps.

In Little Pulteney-ſtreet, in his 39th year, Mr. J. Frears.

In his 75th year, J. Seton, eſq.

At Weſt Mouſley, Surry, J. Goff.

In Bermondſey, aged 85, H. Sharp, eſq.

At Woolwich, Mr. H. Thomſon.

Mr. W. Wilſon, youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. Wilſon, of the Paragon, Kent-road.

At his houſe, in Middle Scotland-yard, Mr. W. Watſon, of the Treaſury.

At Camberwell, aged 69, Mrs. M. Thomas, widow.

Mr. W. Treſslove, youngeſt ſon of T. Treſslove, eſq. of Brompton; he was drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine-river.

At Tottenham, of an inflammation in the lungs, Mr. T. Davies, ſalter, in Thames-ſtreet.

In New Broad-ſtreet, R. Tockwell, eſq. merchant.

Mrs. Meredith, widow of the late Rev. T. Meredith, of Harley-ſtreet.

At Clapham, aged 77, Mrs. S. Dyer.

Mr. R. Parkinſon, late partner with Meſſrs. J. B. French and Son, St. Swithin's-lane.

The Rev. W. Drake, Rector of Iſleworth, whoſe death we noticed in our laſt number, was ſon of the celebrated author of the Eboracum, and of the Parliamentary Hiſtory. As an acute antiquary, and profound ſcholar, his talents have long been known, and highly eſteemed by the literary world.

Aged 77, W Graves eſq. one of the oldeſt benchers of the Middle Temple, a Maſter in Chancery and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At Putney, S. Warner, eſq.

In his 82d year, J. Crammer, eſq. of Mitcham, in Surry.

At Weſt-hill, Wandſworth, Mrs. Tritton.

Mrs. M Duncan, relict of A. Duncan, eſq. late of Camberwell.

At Leatherhead, in Surry, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. R. Harvey, vicar of that pariſh.

R. Moſs, eſq. of the Duke of Portland's office, youngeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Miſs D. Martyr, of Greenwich.

In Manſel-ſtreet, Mr. R. Newcombe, brother to the late Primate of Ireland.

At Great Berkhampſtead, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. A. Knowles.

A. Stewart, eſq. well recollected as the chief legal agent for the Duke of Hamilton, in the celebrated Douglas cauſe, which occaſioned a duel between him and the preſent Lord Thurlow, and a ſeries of letters, nearly rivalling thoſe of Junius, to the Earl of Mansfield.

At Parſon's-green, Fulham, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Delahay-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 63, G. Robinſon, ſenior, eſq. of Paternoſter-row; well known as one of the moſt eminent and enterprizing bookſellers in the metropolis He entered into trade, in early life, with few advantages of fortune or connections. Activity, perſeverance, judgment, liberality and the other reſources of a ſhrewd, vigorous mind, gradually raiſed him to ſucceſs and diſtinction in that branch of trade in which he was engaged. During the laſt thirty years, many of the beſt works which have enriched Britiſh literature, have been publiſhed at the ſhop of him and his partners. Bruces' Travel's; The Works of the late Lord Orford; The Works of Sir W. Jones, with various other voluminous and expenſive works of great merit, might not perhaps, have appeared, had it not been for the ſpirit and diſcernment with which their publications was undertaken by Mr. Robinſon. In the courſe of a conſiderably long life, he had greatly improved his natural talents, by ſocial intercourſe with men of buſineſs and men eminent for literature; and, making allowance for ſome few not unintereſting peculiarities, his converſation was, in his latter years, admirably rich in literary anecdote, and many ſtrongly and juſtly conceived judgments of books, men and things. He lived in the exerciſe of a liberal hoſpitality, and was pleaſed to ſee men of talents and agreeable ſocial qualities aſſembled round his table. He was diſtinguiſhed in his dealings alike for ſtrict uprightneſs and ſpirited generoſity. He died much regretted by his family, his relations, and a very numerous and reſpectable circle of friends and acquaintance.

At his houſe, in Glouceſter-place, on Sunday, June 15, Brigadier General Benedict Arnold. This ſingular man was a native of New England, and bred, as ſome ſay, a ſurgeon, a profeſſion, however, which he relinquiſhed very ſoon and followed the ſea. He

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is known for many years to have been maſter and ſupercargo of one of thoſe ſmall veſſels which trade between the New England Provinces and the Weſt Indies, carrying lumber, live-ſtock, &c. from the latter circumſtance he has often been called a horſe-dealer. In this capacity he more than once viſited Quebec, and thereby became acquainted with the ſituation of that town. Some time before the commencement of the diſpute between Great Britain and America, Arnold had ſettled at New Haven and was then choſen captain of a company of volunteers by the inhabitants, who began to uſe themſelves to arms, and to prepare for the criſis which was then to be expected When the firſt conteſt between the king's troops and the Americans happened at Lexington, a general alarm was given; and as ſoon as the news reached him, he called his company together and aſked them if they would march off with him the next morning for Boſton (diſtant 150 miles.) They agreed, and paraded before a tavern where one of their committees was ſitting. He applied to the gentlemen for powder and ball, but they demurred ſupplying him, as he was not duly authorized. Arnold declared he was determined to have ſome; and Colonel Wooſter remonſtrating with him, Arnold exclaimed, *None but God Almighty ſhall prevent my marching!* The committee yielded, and Arnold and his company ſet off for head-quarters. This ſpirited conduct brought him into notice; and we ſoon find him with the rank of colonel and commanding a body of troops on an expedition to Canada. This exploit, one of the moſt extraordinary during the war, deſerves notice. The whole body of men were about 1100, under the command of Arnold, and marched from Cambridge to Newbury-port, where they embarked on board tranſports, for Kennebec, which carried them up to Gardener's-town. Here they embarked in batteaux, and proceeded in diviſions; ſhort of proviſions, deſerted by many of their companions, and undergoing inexpreſſible fatigue, till they reached the banks of the river Chaudiere, where they met with ſupplies, after having been thirty one days in a wilderneſs, without ſeeing a houſe. After refreſhing his men, he arrived at Point Luis, oppoſite Quebec: but found the city, which he intended to ſurprize, had been informed of his coming. This happened by his own imprudence in truſting a letter to an unknown Indian, who carried it to the Lieutenant-governor. Arnold was therefore neceſſarily obliged to wait here until General Montgomery arrived, whom he joined on the 5th of December, before Quebec. In the attempt to ſtorm that city, Arnold behaved with his uſual ſpirit, but received a wound in his leg, and was carried off to the hoſpital. He however took the command after Montgomery's death, and drew off the ſhattered remains of the army, and in June retreated to Crown-point. When General Carlton advanced with the Britiſh forces, General Gates appointed Colonel Arnold to command the American fleet on Lake Champlain, although ſeveral complaints of miſconduct were made againſt him. With great induſtry a naval force of one ſloop, three ſchooners, and five gondolas, was prepared, of which Arnold took the command, and was afterwards reinforced with three gallies and three gondolas; and with this force he engaged a much ſuperior force of the Engliſh on the 11th, whom he checked; but on the 13th found himſelf obliged to fly, and run moſt of his fleet on ſhore, to ſave the men from being priſoners. Arnold here alſo gained much applauſe for his bravery, but was cenſured as having made a bad diſpoſition of his force. With the rank of general, next year, he ſerved at Danburg, and oppoſed General Tryon, who was ſent to deſtroy proviſions and ſtores at that place. In an action at Redsfield he had his horſe ſhot under him, and ſaved himſelf from being run through the body with a bayonet, by ſhooting the Engliſh ſoldier who attempted it. His conduct here was ſo much applauded, that the congreſs preſented him with another horſe in the room of that he loſt in the action. This was in 1777, and the ſame campaign he relieved Fort Schuyler, attacked by Colonel St. Leger and Sir Wm. Johnſon. This was the memorable year in which Burgoyne met his diſgraceful fate. In the attempt made to ſtorm his intrenchments, Arnold commanded a part of the army; here he again ſhewed extraordinary courage, and was wounded in the thigh, of which he ever after felt the conſequences, having one limb ſhorter than the other. When the Britiſh troops evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, Arnold was appointed to command the American garriſon. Here he lived in a very expenſive ſtile; far beyond his income, and to ſupport it, engaged both in trade and privateering, in both which he was unſucceſsful. He then ſet up a claim againſt the American Government, which was diſallowed by the commiſſioners appointed to examine it. This led him into intemperate conduct and expreſſions, for which he was tried by a court-martial, and ſentenced to receive a reprimand. From this moment he ſeems to have harboured the deſign of quitting the American Service. He accordingly opened a correſpondence, in 1780, with Sir Henry Clinton, with whom he contracted to deliver up Weſt-point, the place which he commanded. To ſettle all matters, the unfortunate André was ſent up the river, in the Vulture ſloop, to confer with Arnold. His detection and fate are well known. Arnold was more fortunate, and finding his ſcheme detected, got ſafe on board the Vulture. It was afterwards known, that, as the price of the treaſon, Arnold was to receive 5000l. and the rank of brigadier-general, and pay of a colonel in the Engliſh Service. General Waſhington wiſhed to ſave André and exchange him for Arnold, and we cannot help thinking General Clinton ought to have acceded to theſe terms. Arnold, in his new ſervice

vice, ſought by his activity to render himſelf acceptable to his new maſters, and in 1781 was ſent, with 1500 men, and a few light-horſe, for the Cheſapeak. He landed at Richmond, deſtroyed all the ſtores he could meet with, and afterwards proceeded to Portſmouth. A plan was laid by General Waſhington to catch him and his army, but failed; Arnold was ſoon after joined by General Phillips, who took the command. Arnold however was ſtill active in the war of havock and deſtruction then carried on. When Lord Cornwallis joined, he diſpenſed with Arnold's preſence, who returned to New York, and was fortunately ſaved from being with the army when it capitulated. We find him engaged in one more piece of active ſervice, which was an enterprize againſt New London, where he deſtroyed ſeveral veſſels, ſixty dwelling-houſes, and eighty ſtores. It was a matter of ſurprize that Engliſh officers ſhould ſtoop to act under the command of ſuch a Renegado, and many attempts have been made to palliate ſuch conduct. After this ſervice, Arnold embarked with his family on board an armed ſhip, which ſprang a leak, and he was obliged to quit her, and go on board an unarmed merchant-ſhip, in which, however, he had the good fortune to eſcape capture, although moſt of the ſhips were taken. General Arnold was now received at Court, and even admitted into ſome good company. After the peace, and reſidence in England of ſome years, (in which we believe he had intereſt to procure a penſion for his wife, in the event of her ſurviving him), he embarked for Nova Scotia, to take up a grant of land; and here he remained ſome years in no very eaſy ſituation, and at laſt quitted it on a charge of perjury being preferred againſt him. He then went for the Weſt Indies, and was taken by the French, and found means to eſcape from on board one of their ſhips in a very extraordinary manner. He is afterwards ſaid to have rendered ſome important ſervice to Sir Charles Grey, when commanding on that ſtation. He returned once more to England, and ſeems to have cloſed a moſt extraordinary life in peace.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Population of the township of Benwell, in the pariſh of St. John, Newcaſtle.—Inhabited houſes 192; families 217; uninhabited houſes 11; males 492; females 459.—Total number of inhabitants 951.

A bill has been lately brought into the Houſe of Commons, for widening the paſſage of the bridge over the Tyne, at Newcaſtle, for improving the harbour, and enabling the Corporation of the Trinity Houſe to licence pilots, &c.

At the late annual tulip ſhew of the Durham floriſts, the firſt prize was adjudged to Mr. J. Harbottle, with Baget's Primo; alſo the ſecond, with Triumph of Europe; the third, with Vainquer; and the fifth with Primo Baget Lion; and the fourth, to Mr. Waugh, with Glory of Holland.

On May 26, the Members of the Schoolmaſter's Aſſociation in the Northern Counties, held their annual meeting at Newcaſtle, and had the ſatisfaction of finding a proſpect opened to them of making a ſmall addition to the benefits, and of gradually approaching nearer, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen, who ſo liberally patronize the inſtitution, to what their original plan propoſed to grant to the widows, orphans, and ſuperannuated members, dependent on it for their ſupport.

Married] J. Radford, eſq. captain and paymaſter in the firſt regiment of Lancaſhire Militia, to Miſs Harvey, of Newcaſtle.

At Earſdon, Captain Elliott, of the ſhip Tagus, to Miſs Reed, of Blyth.—Mr. G. Sands, ſurgeon, of Morpeth, to Miſs A. Wilſon, of Ulgham.—Mr. J. Bell, ſhipowner, of North Shields, to Miſs Hearn, of Preſton

At Sunderland, Captain Donkin, to Miſs Cranſon.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. A. Reed, china-merchant, to Miſs M. Smith, niece to Mr. W. Johnſon.—Mr. P. Leech, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Atkinſon, ſiſter of Mr. Atkinſon, painter.

Capt R. Bowman, of the ſhip Union, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Mulcaſter, of Laverdale, in Cumberland.

Mr. M. Temperley, of Weſt Brokenheugh, to Miſs C. Reed, of Haydonbridge,—Mr. W. Benney, butcher, of North Shields, to Miſs E. Clark, of Simonſide, near Boldon.

Mr. J. Benſon, of Ryehope, to Miſs Reed, of Painſhaw.—Mr. W. Kirkley, butcher, to Miſs Watſon, both of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. C. Heron, of Hexham, to Mrs. C. Smith, of Weſterhall.

R. Elliſon,

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, South Shields, Mr. G. Wright, to Miſs C. Horner.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in her 88th year, Miſs B. Elliſon, a maiden lady, daughter of R. Elliſon, eſq. formerly an alderman of this town.—Aged 50, Mr. G. Patterſon, publican.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Burne, publican.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Jackſon, many years miſtreſs of Belgrove, formerly St. Luke's Aſylum, near this town —Aged 58, Mrs. I. Wright, relict of the late Mr. R. Wright, of Milton, in Kent —Mr. E. J. Parke, linen-draper.—Mrs. Hainch, wife of Mr. Hainch, ſchoolmaſter.

At Gateſhead, highly reſpected by his fellow-workmen, Mr. W. Aſſleck, from his infancy in the employment of Meſſrs. Hawkins and Co and ſerjeant of the Gateſhead Volunteers; he was a ſober ſteady man, and a moſt excellent workman.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Thompſon, ſilverſmith.—Mrs. Goodchild, widow of the late Captain Goodchild.—Mr. J. Wright, attorney.—Mr. Neſbitt, brewer and publican.—Much eſteemed and greatly lamented, Mr. T. Wake, coal-fitter; his body was found drowned in the river Wear.

At Durham, in his 85th, year, Mr. J. Bullock, one of the common-council of the corporation.

At Stockton, aged 39, Mr. J. Atty, flax-dreſſer —Mr. J. Strong, a carpenter in the ſhip-yard; he accidentally fell down the gangway of a large veſſel on the ſtocks, into the hold, and was killed on the ſpot.

At South Shields, Miſs Robſon, daughter of Mr. R. Robſon, officer of exciſe.

At North Shields, in the prime of life, Miſs E. Chapman.

At Hallinſide Hall, near Lancheſter, in his 20th year, Mr. C. Wilkinſon.

At Grayſtone-lees, Berwickſhire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lyale.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. R. Oliver, of Ryhope.—Mrs. Reed, of Felton.

At Blyth, Mrs Moore, of the Star and Garter Inn.—Mrs. Johnſon, wife of the Rev. H. Johnſon, of Bywell.

At Bamburgh Caſtle, Mr. G. Hall, many years employed by the late Lord Crewe's truſtees as ſteward over the works and charitable inſtitution of that place.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Singleton, innkeeper.

At Alnwick, aged 29, Miſs M. Shields.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, aged 86, Mr. T. Pearſon.

At Galaſhiels, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Ogilvie, relict of the late Mr. Ogilvie, diſſenting-miniſter in Newcaſtle.

At her mother's houſe, Eland Hall, Mrs. Himſworth, wife of Mr. Himſworth, ſurgeon, of Rothbury.

Much reſpected as a ſober induſtrious man, Mr. J. Atkinſon, joiner, of Cleadon, near Sunderland; he ſuddenly dropped down while at work, and expired immediately.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Population of Carliſle and its Suburbs.

	houſes	*fam*	*males*	*fem.*	*total*
Engliſh-ſtreet -	317	520	1091	1233	2324
Scotch-ſtreet -	158	274	520	661	1181
Caſtle-ſtreet -	113	182	425	650	1075
Fiſher-ſtreet -	46	62	111	183	294
Abbey-ſtreet -	142	233	240	597	837
Botchergate -	96	230	476	543	1019
Caldewgate -	218	460	937	1053	1990
Rickergate -	106	211	350	451	801

Total number of inhabitants 9521.

Population of the underwritten Pariſhes.

	houſes	*fam.*	*males*	*fem*	*total*
Whitehaven -	1776	2403	3348	5394	3742
Workington -	1160	1375	2453	3263	5716
Mary Port -	516	756	1161	1771	2932
Penrith -	672	898	1697	2104	3801
Wigton -	562	620	1106	1344	2450
Cockermouth -	417	690	1255	1610	2865
Brampton -	339	402	784	898	1682
Longtoun -	176	300	624	711	1335

At a meeting of the KENDAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, May 9, there was a very good ſhew of cattle, which were much ſuperior to thoſe exhibited laſt year, from whence it appears, that one of the principal objects of the ſociety, viz. the improvement of the breed of cattle has, in ſome meaſure, been attained. The premium of a SILVER CUP was adjudged to each of the following gentlemen:—To Mr. C. Taylor, of Middleton Hall, for the beſt long horned yearling bull; to Mr. J. Harriſon, of Lowfields, for the beſt two-years old long horned bull; to Mr. G. Garnett, of Greenhead, for the beſt bull; and to Mr. R. Denniſon, of Beetham, for the beſt two years-old long horned heifer. At the preceding meeting, in November laſt, ſilver cups were awarded as follows:—To Mr. H. Yeats, of Skelſmergh Hall, for the beſt acre of turnips; to Mr. W. Elliſon, of Sizergh, for the beſt half acre of turnips; to Mr. J. Harriſon, of Lowfields, for the beſt half acre of barley; to Mr. J. Jackſon, of Kendal, for the beſt managed farm, *a ſilver cup gilt*; to Mr. R. Bowneſs, of Middleton, for the beſt ſhearling ram of the fell breed; to Mr. J. Coulthwaite, of Middleton, for the beſt two ſhear ram of the fell breed; and to Mr. R. Denniſon, of Beetham, for the beſt ſhearling ram of the improved Lowland breed. The above ſociety, which was inſtituted in 1779, appears to have engendered a ſpirit of emulation among the farmers and landholders, which has already proved highly beneficial to the ſurrounding country.

The boundaries of the manor of Cumwhinting and Coathill were lately rode and perambulated by the lord and lady of the manor, attended by a great concourſe of tenants and ſpectators; and although they had not been ridden before for near one hundred years, yet the boundary ſtones and marks were diſtinctly made out, to the entire ſatisfaction of the te-

nants and commoners of the adjoining manor of Wetherall, who were preſent. The whole company were regaled with cold beef, bread and cheeſe, and three barrels of ale.

The growth of *onions* laſt year, at leaſt in ſome parts of the adjacent county, exceeded any thing ever known. A gentleman at Broughton, in Furneſs, had one taken up in his garden, which weighed ſeventeen ounces and a half; and a ſtring of onions promiſcuouſly taken by his ſervant, twenty-five in number, was found to weigh fourteen pounds and a half! In flavour they were nearly equal to the Spaniſh onion.

Among other annual improvements projected by Mr. Harker, of Skinburneſs, the ſituation of which has been long admired, his recent addition of warm-baths, for the purpoſe of *ſea-bathing*, will be found very convenient and ſalutary to numbers who viſit the coaſt. Mr. Harker has contrived to lift the ſea-water even at the loweſt tides, and convey it into capacious and well adapted baths, within the piazza. The baths have ſeparate rooms appropriated to them; and by communicating with a large boiler in an intermediate one, the water may be heated to any requiſite degree, at the ſame time that the air of the bathing-rooms is kept at a grateful temperature, by ſtove-pipes paſſing through them.

A gentleman of Grayſtoke, in Cumberland, has lately invented a churn upon an entirely new conſtruction, which is ſtated to be wrought with ſo much eaſe, that a boy of twelve years of age can churn half a firkin of butter with it, ſooner than the ſtrongeſt man can do the ſame quantity with any other hitherto offered to the public.

The depth of rain, which fell in Carliſle laſt month, was 19.31 inches. The greateſt height of the barometer was 3.021; leaſt ditto 29.57. The greateſt height of the thermometer was 68°; leaſt ditto 36°.

It is in agitation to apply to Parliament for a bill to incloſe Abbey Maſk Common, near Appleby. It has been lately ſurveyed for the purpoſe, by Mr. Williamſon, civil engineer, and found to contain 1280 acres of as good ground as any in the neighbourhood.

It appears from the regiſters of the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, lately publiſhed in the Cumberland Pacquet, that in the laſt year, ending June the 9th, there had been patients recommended and regiſtered 1493, of whom 611 had been attended at their own habitations; midwifery caſes 107; trivial incidents 3148; children prepared for the ſmall-pox 126; children inoculated for do. 90—Total 4964. Patients remaining upon the books 136. The total number of patients, who have been admitted to the benefits of this charity ſince its firſt inſtitution, June 30, 1783, are as follow:—Regiſtered patients 31,493; midwifery objects 1556; trivial caſes 29,215. Medical charities, conſidered in a political point of view, are productive of the moſt important advantages to ſociety, by the ſeaſonable relief they adminiſter, and by their extenſive uſe in detecting latent contagion; for, in arreſting its progreſs, they preſerve and reſtore many lives which would otherwiſe be loſt.

The Act of Parliament recently paſſed for the better maintenance of the parochial poor (ſee Cumberland and Weſtmoreland news, in the Monthly Magazine for May laſt), is a meaſure which reflects the higheſt credit on the humanity of Sir E. Law, the attorney-general, and has given univerſal ſatisfaction, and particularly to the inhabitants of Whitehaven.

Population of Keſwick.—Houſes 290; families 226; males 629; females 721—Total 1350. Of theſe 51 are employed in agriculture, and 318 in trade. There are eight uninhabited houſes.

The ſubſcription for the long-wiſhed for NEW CUT to confine the river Caldew in its courſe through Dalſton Green (which we noticed ſome months ago in this Magazine) has lately commenced, and appears to be going on with great ſpirit. This undertaking, which is expected to be accompliſhed in the courſe of the ſummer, will add conſiderably to the convenience of thoſe who have occaſion to paſs that way, as it will prevent the interruption occaſioned by the frequent and ſudden ſwells to which the river is liable. The ground is already ſtaked out, and ſome allotments for cutting are contracted for.

Married.] Mr. J. Atkinſon, maſter of the brig Robinſon, of Harrington, to Miſs Thompſon, grocer and tea-dealer, of Workington.—Mr. T. Jackſon, of Low Hall, near Whitehaven, to Miſs Lit, of Bowthorn.

At Lorton, Mr. Woodhouſe, iron-merchant, of London, formerly of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Fletcher.—Mr. J. Fawcett, timber-merchant, to Mrs. Miller, both of Mary Port.—R. Addiſon, eſq. ſon of the Rev. W. T. Addiſon, of Workington, to Miſs Wilſon, of Stockwell, in Surry.

At Blackneſs Caſtle, Mr. P. Potter, gunner there, aged 87, who had the misfortune to loſe his former wife about a fortnight before, to Mrs. R. Halwell, widow, aged 88; the reverend couple appeared in high ſpirits, and youthful gaiety.

Mr. G. Wilkinſon, merchant, of Ulverſtone, to Miſs Yowart, of Whitehaven.—W. Calvert, eſq. of Keſwick, to Miſs Mitchinſon, ſecond daughter of J. Mitchinſon, eſq. of Carliſle.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Lightfoot, attorney, to Miſs Tiffin.

At Workington, Mr. Dalſton, mate of the brig Acorn, to Miſs J. Hewitt, of Camerton.—Alſo, Mr. J. Brown, mate of the brig Eleanor, to Miſs M. Moore.—Mr. J. Bayles, maſter of the brig Induſtry, to Miſs Hargrave.—Captain R. Lewis, of the ſhip John, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, pier-maſter of the port.

At Caldbeck, Mr. M. Bell, to Miſs M. Wilſon, both of Parkhead, in Sebergham.

At

At Torpenhow, Mr. N. James, of Catlands, in Bolton, to Miſs Dalton, of Whitebread-brow, near Cockbridge.

At Bongate near Appleby, Mr. J. Thompſon, of Southfield, to Miſs Harriſon, of Bolton.—Mr. T. Sheffield, to Miſs E. Fleming, both of Dalſton.

At Annan, Mr. J. Scott, merchant, to Miſs Skelton, of Skinburneſs.—Capt. R. Bowman, of the ſhip Union, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Mulcaſter, of Laverſdale.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Nelſon, guard of the Glaſgow mail, to Miſs Carruthers.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Kendal, to Miſs Fiſher, of Kirkland, in Kendal.

At Whitehaven, Captain Watſon, of the ſhip Triton, to Miſs Rudd.—Mr. E. Branthwaite, mariner, to Miſs J. Janſon.—Captain Barwiſe, of the ſhip Duncan, in the Weſt India trade, to Miſs Key.

Mr. R. Dalton, of Stoneknow, pariſh of Scaleby, to Miſs Blaylock, of Gill, pariſh of Kirklinton.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. Lewthwaite — Mr. W. Blair, of the White Lion public houſe.—Aged 93, Mrs. Gilpin, mother of the Rev. W. Gilpin, author of an Eſſay on Pictureſque Beauty, &c.

At Whitehaven, Captain J. Fiſher.—Mrs. A. Coulthard.—Aged 24, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, ſhoemaker.—Aged 62, Mr. E. Davis, many years belonging to the harbour-boat.—Captain J. Mackoy, of the ſhip Sarah and Betty; alſo, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Hallifax, taylor, his father-in-law.

At Kendal, advanced in years, Mr. G. Benſon, a Quaker —Mr. J. James, maſter of the workhouſe.—Mrs. Brockbank, wife of Mr. Brockbank, druggiſt.—At his brother's houſe, the Rev. J. Coward, M. A. maſter of the free grammar ſchool at Rivington.

At Workington, Mr. T. Patterſon, a reſpectable farmer.—J. C. Curwen, eſq.—Aged 48, Capt. J. Brow.—Aged 67, M. H. Bowman, attorney.—In the prime of life, Miſs Parkin.

At Cockermouth, in his 19th year, Mr. W. Harriſon, clerk to Mr. Steel, attorney.

At Penrith, aged 83, Mrs. Dent.—Mr. T. Siſſon, mercer.

At Temple Sowerby, Mr. J. Graham, formerly an officer in the exciſe.

At Milnthorp, Mr. R. Dineley, upwards of forty years carrier between that place and Kendal.

At Arthuret, Maſter Graham, ſon of the Rev. F. Graham.

At Denton Holme, near Carliſle, Mr. W. Carrick, calico-printer.

At Hewbiggin, in the pariſhes of Croglin, aged 90, Mrs. Dixon.

At Brow Top, near Keſwick, aged 90, Mrs. G. Dawſon, widow.—Aged 70, Mrs. I. Moore, of Overgates, widow.

At Lamb Garths, near Kendal, Mrs. Robinſon, a Quaker.

At Wigton, ſuddenly, Mrs. J. Hendrie, of the coffee-room there.

At Bootle, Mr. T. Parker, late a mercer and draper, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Murray, of Quebec, near Whitehaven.—Mr. P. Rogers, of Harris Park, near Whitehaven.

At Arnſide Tower, near Milnthorp, Mrs. Cowherd.

At Staveley, near Kendal, Mr. H. Hewſon, formerly a linen-draper in Kendal.

At Dumfries, Scotland, Miſs J. Goldie, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr. A. Goldie, in Shaws of Tinwald.

At Heſket Newmarket, aged 81, Mrs. E. Scott, widow.

In the bloom of youth, and after a long illneſs, Henry, the youngeſt ſon of J. O. Yates, eſq. of Skirwith Abbey.

At Cargo, near Carliſle, aged 65, Mr. T. Iviſon.

At Bousfield, near Orton, aged 70, Mr. J. Gibſon.

At Strawberry How, near Cockermouth, aged 28, Mrs. M. Scurr.

At Seaton iron-works, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Lindall; the oldeſt workman belonging to the place, and one of the moſt ingenious mechanics belonging to that employ.

At Stang Ends, near Ravenglaſs, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Johnſon, many years ſervant in the family of R. Wilkinſon, eſq.

At Burgh by Sands, aged 80, Mrs. Addiſon.

At Newbiggin, in the pariſh of Kirklinton, Mrs. Burtholme.

In Little Pulteney-ſtreet, Soho, London, Mr. J. Frears, third ſon of the late Mr. E. Frears, of Ravenglaſs, Cumberland.

At Water End, near Keſwick, the ſeat of Lord W. Gordon, W. Grieve, eſq. juſtice of peace.

YORKSHIRE.

The movement of the clock of York Minſter has been lately packed off for London, to be repaired, and to receive ſome additional improvements, in order to ſuit the grandeur and venerable appearance of the building, to which it is intended it ſhall in future, not only be a uſeful, but an ornamental, appendage. Every addition of beauty and utility that can be added to the noble fabric, is highly meritorious, and the public thanks are undoubtedly due to the Dean and Chapter, for the many beautifying reparations and improvements, which the whole has, within theſe few years, undergone by their orders; for by ſuch improvements, the pile has become ſtill more the admiration of every viſitor of the city; it is pity however that the handywork of the ingenious Hindley, of York, clock-maker, ſhould be obliged to travel ſo far for an ingenious and able workman, in the arduous buſineſs of repairing the waſte of time on its wheels, chains, and ſprings!

A newſpaper has been commenced at Hallifax, on June 6, for the firſt time, under the title

title of the Halifax Journal and Yorkshire and Lancashire Advertiser. From its situation, in the centre of an opulent and trading county, bordering on the great line of canal-communication between the sea-ports of Liverpool and Hull, and by its commercial importance, extensive population, and other local advantages, it is peculiarly calculated for the publication of a newspaper, which cannot but be highly conducive to the interests of advertisers in both the places above-mentioned, as well as the intermediate country.

A new masonic lodge was opened at Batley, on May 30, denominated the Lodge of *Nelson of the Nile*. The procession to and return from church, consisting of music in front, tylers with swords, two and two, stewards with rods, two and two, junior-masons, master-masons, royal standard, knights templars, grand chaplain, grand master, &c. was extremely grand, and the whole business was conducted with true masonic solemnity.

Houses occupied	*No. of Families*	*Houses not occupied*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons employed in Agriculture*	*In Trade and Manufactures*	*Persons not in Trade*	
685	730	25	1500	1749	15	672	2562	West End
632	663	26	1487	1657	15	618	2511	East End
1317	1393	51	2987	3406	30	1290	5073	

Total Inhabitants 6393.

The above is an accurate Statement of the Number of Inhabitants in Bradford, Yorkshire, taken from the late Account, made out March, 1801.

Population of the East Riding of this County, according to the Returns lately made to the Justices at their respective special Sessions.

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Bainton Beacon -	2765	2563	5328
Buckrose -	3903	3493	7396
Howdenshire -	2767	2779	5546
Holme Beacon -	3396	3138	6534
South Holderness	2423	2428	4851
Middle Holderness	3793	3449	7242
North Holderness	2850	2600	5450
Hurfley -	6153	6865	13018
Ouse and Derwent	3083	3112	6195
Witton Beacon -	2556	2404	4960
Dickering -	6156	5941	12097
Beverley cum Membris -	2734	2267	5001
	42579	41039	83618

It is intended to apply to Parliament for a bill to cut a navigable canal from Topcliffe to Pierfebridge, in the North Riding of this county.

The governor and guardians of the poor of Hull have given public notice, that it has become necessary that the shipping belonging to the port, and the stock in trade of the merchants, shopkeepers, and other trades in the town, should be assessed to the poor; the former at the rate of 3d. per ton, register-measurement, and the latter at five per cent. per annum.

It appears, from a report lately delivered by the committee of trustees and governors of the York County Hospital, that the finances of the hospital are in a better state than they were in at the beginning of the last year. In consequence of the liberal benefactions and subscriptions received since their last report, the shutting up the two upper wards proved but a short and temporary inconvenience, as they were opened again in November last (when most wanted), and still continue open.

Married.] Mr. J. Skircoat, to Miss A. Mackerill, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Drake, to Miss M. Lockwood, both of Sowerby.—Mr. J. Dickins, machine-maker, to Mrs. S. Inchbald, both of Leeds.

At the Quakers Meeting House, at Skipton, in Craven, Mr. D. Binns, grazier, to Miss S. Tattershall, both of Carlton Biggin.—Mr. J. Brayshaw, of Horsforth Mills, to Mrs. Crawthorne, of Addle, both near Leeds.—Mr. J. Pennington, cabinet-maker, of Skipton, to Miss M. Elsworth, of Embsay.—Mr. M. Sagar, watch-maker, of Skipton, to Miss Harper, of Middleham.

Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss Patter, both of Stamford Bridge.

In London, T. Maude, esq. of Burley House, in this county, to Miss Jemmett, of Ashford, in Kent.

Mr. Spooner, to Miss Foster, both of Doncaster.—Mr. R. Horsfall, cloth-dresser, of Kirkheaton, to Mrs. M. Bath, of Leeds.

At Leeds, G. S. Mackenzie, esq. late of Forrett, captain in the Princess Charlotte's regiment of foot; to Miss C. C. Hemmington, of Thorp Arch.—Mr. Pattison, cloth-dresser, to Miss Summervill.—Mr. Stoney, grocer, to Miss Eyre.—Mr. D. Armytage, swan-down-manufacturer, to Miss S. Crow.—Mr. J. Driver, grocer, to Miss S. Wells, of Batley.

Batley.—Mr. Burton, comedian, of the York Theatre, to Miſs S. Cloſe, of Northallerton.

At Hull, Mr. Briggs, mercer, to Miſs Hewitt.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Sheldon, to Miſs A. Marriott; and Mr. J. White, to Miſs E. Marriott; daughters of Mr. J. Marriott, baker.—Mr. J. Bell, Baker, to Miſs E. Yelland.—Mr. J. Moore, maſon, to Miſs A. Whiteley.

At Streatham, in Surry, R. C. Peaſe, eſq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull, to Miſs Richardſon.

Mr. W. Stead, grocer, to Miſs Cook, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Craven, to Miſs Midgley, both of Cookridge, near Leeds.

M. J. Davidſon, of Halifax, to Miſs Robertſon, daughter of Capt. Robertſon, of Liverpool.

At Wath, near Rotherham, Mr. J. Campfell, butcher, to Mrs. M. Gill.—Alſo, Mr. W. Manſell, of Belvoir Caſtle, gamekeeper to the Duke of Rutland, to Miſs H. Turner, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Turner.—Mr. Smith, grocer, of Hull, to Miſs Chambers, of Hutton Cranſwick, near Duffield.

Mr. J. Baker, druggiſt, of York, to Miſs Brogden, of Tockwith.—Mr. T. Shay, wine and brandy-merchant, of Selby, to Miſs Cavie, of Haxey, near Gainſborough.—Mr. R. Pinkney, grocer, in Seſſay, to Miſs M. Rawling, of Kilvington.—Mr. J. Smith, hoſier and hatter, to Miſs Liveſley, both of Wakefield.

Mr. R. Hardey, ſon of Mr. Hardey, of Barrow, in Lincolnſhire, merchant, to Miſs A. Wall, of Sandall Parva, near Doncaſter.

At Beverley, Mr. T. Aldridge, to Miſs Marſingale.—Mr. T. O. Groves, of Pocklington, to Mrs Bowſer, of Hull, widow of the late Captain Bowſer, of the royal navy.—Mr. W. Bew, of Scalm Park, near Selby, to Miſs A. Brown, of Thorganby.—Mr. Roberts, dryſalter, of Broad Oak, near Huddersfield, to Miſs Earnſhaw, of Wakefield.—C. Des Voeux, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir C. Des Voeux, bart. of India Ville, in the Queen's County, Ireland, to Miſs C. Hird, youngeſt daughter of the late R. Hird, eſq. of Bradford.—Mr. T. Chippendale, architect, to Miſs R. Neale, both of Otley.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Lancaſhire, bookſeller, to Miſs Green.

At York, Mr. R. Allanſon, merchant, to Miſs Hill.—Mr. J. Dudding, of Wallingfen, to Miſs J. Scruton, of Howden.—Mr. J. Dinmore, of Knareſborough, to Miſs M. Buſhel, daughter of the late Mr. J. Buſhel, tobacconiſt, of Liverpool.—S. Clowes, jun. eſq. of Broughton, to Miſs D. Wilkinſon, daughter of the late J. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.—Mr. T. Potter, of Eſton, in Cleveland, to Miſs Harriſon, daughter of Mr. J. Harriſon, late of Little Woodhouſe, but now of York.—Mr. Dodſworth, of the Green Dragon inn, Doncaſter, to Mrs. Cheſter, of Cantley.

Died.] At York, aged 55, Mr. Audibert, teacher of the French language.

To the great regret of a numerous acquaintance, W. Chaloner, eſq. a native of Yarm; a father of the fatherleſs, a friend to the widow, and, generally ſpeaking, a man of enlarged accompliſhments.

Aged 19, Mr. R. Thompſon, ſon of Mr. J. Thompſon, cabinet-maker.

At Leeds, in her 22d year, Miſs Gawthorp; of exemplary fortitude and meekneſs under an excruciating diſtemper, by which ſhe was afflicted upwards of three years. Her benevolence to the diſtreſſed began to diſplay itſelf at a very early period, by ſuch proofs as are ſeldom exhibited even by thoſe who are the moſt remarkable for philanthropy.

Mr. R. Greaves, merchant.—Mrs. Powell, widow.—Mr. Mallory, butcher.

At Hull, in her 60th year, Mrs. Plowman, wife of Mr. Plowman, painter.—Aged 35, Mr. N. Levett, grocer.—Aged 24, Mr. J Story, carver and gilder.—Aged 29, Mr. B. Liſter, clerk to Mr. Weſterdale, ſhip-builder.

On board the Defiance, of the wound he received in the action off Copenhagen, on April 2, Mr. L. Stevenſon, jun. of the above ſhip.—This is the third pilot dead ſince the action, all of Hull.

Aged 46, Mr. J. Brown, ſlopſeller.—Aged 19, Miſs E Appleyard, daughter of Mr. T. Appleyard.—Aged 22, Mrs. A. Clarke.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Milner, bookſeller.—Mr. J. Daniel, hatter, or lately ſo, and formerly of York.—Mr. T. Booth, card-maker.

At Sheffield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Hounsfield, gent.—Mrs. Frith, a widow lady.—Mr. S. Hall, one of the Sheffield Volunteers.—Mrs. Archard, a Quaker.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Hutchinſon, formerly a coach-maker.—Mr. J. Oakes, ſciſſarſmith.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the White Bear tavern.—Mr. Hatterſley, dancing-maſter.—Aged 26, Mr. M. Taylor, a diſſenting-miniſter.—Mr. G. Goſsling, cabinet-maker.

At Grinkle Park, near Whitby, aged 78, Sir Thomas Heron Middleton, bart.

In Ruſſia, Mr. B. Goodwin, late ſhip-chandler in Hull.

Mr. Pyemont, of Loft Houſe, near Leeds; he was preſent at Leeds Market the preceding day, and went home in the evening, apparently, in good health.

Mr. T. Bramley, of Wyton, near Hull, third ſon of Mr. C. Bramley, of Leeds.

At Narva, in Ruſſia, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. T. Lord, ſon of Mr. S. Lord, merchant, of Halifax, and captain of the artillery company of Halifax Volunteers.

Mr. Vickerman, of Sledmere, near Malton.—Mr. Clarke, of the Teahouſe, near Heſlington.

At

At Rippon, in her 24th year, Miſs H. M. Williamſon, only daughter of Mr. H. Williamſon, of York.

At Wakefield, aged 72, Mr. J. Day, watchmaker and ſilverſmith.

At Tadcaſter, aged 46, Mr. B. Bowſer, many years maſter of the White Swan inn.

At Doncaſter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ward —Aged 26, Mr. J. Battman, hatter.

At Bradford, aged 28, Mr. H. Smith, eldeſt ſon of Mr. J. Smith.

At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Mr. Liſter, of Bolton, near Bradford, Mrs. Powell, widow, late of Leeds, tea-dealer.

In his 90th year, Mr. W. Parnell, of Maltby, tanner, father to Mrs. Leadley, of Wakefield.

At Rotherham, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Roſs; he was educated for the miniſtry, and had been a ſtudent in the Diſſenting Academy at Northampton. On the diſſolution of that ſeminary, in 1799, he removed to Glaſgow to finiſh his ſtudies, at which place he continued till within a few weeks of his death. He had an early propenſity for literature, and had acquired an uncommon ſtock of claſſical and mathematical knowledge.

Mr. M. Ackworth, of Wath upon Dearne.

At Howden, aged 70, Mr. R. Creſſey.

At Brough Hall, in the North Riding, Lady Lawſon, wife of Sir J. Lawſon, bart.

Among other valuable officers killed in the army of Egypt, Captain Beſt, ſecond ſon of the Rev. F. Beſt, of South Dalton, in the Eaſt Riding of this County, was killed on the 21ſt of March. In the battle of that day he received a ſevere wound, of which he died in a few days afterwards. He ſerved in the regiment commanded by General Scott, who lately preſided over the eaſtern diſtrict of this county, and whoſe aid-de-camp he then was. He had, on many occaſions, diſtinguiſhed himſelf highly to his own credit and that of his family, and no young man ever died more juſtly lamented.

Aged 72, Mrs. Fewſon, of Newtun Garton, near Hedon.

LANCASHIRE.

Population of Preſton —Males, 5415 —Females, 6472.—Total, 11,887. It appears by a former cenſus, taken about eight years ago, that there has been an increaſe, in that time, of upwards of 2000 inhabitants.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting lately convened at Preſcott, for the purpoſe of forming an Agricultural Society, within the hundred of Weſt Derby, J. J. Atherton, eſq. in the chair, among other reſolutions propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to, were the following:—1. "That a Society for encouraging the Agriculture and promoting the Induſtry of the Hundred of Weſt Derby will be highly beneficial to the community."—2. "That this Meeting do now form itſelf into a Society for that purpoſe, under the name of *The Agricultural Society of the Hundred of Weſt Derby.*"—3. "That an annual ſubſcription of any ſum not leſs than one guinea ſhall entitle a perſon to be a member, &c."—4. "That four General Meetings ſhall be holden in every year, within the hundred, one of which is to be conſidered as an anniverſary, and which will be held for the enſuing year, at Preſcott, on the firſt Friday in the Month of July, 1802, &c. &c. The Earl of Derby is requeſted to accept the Preſidency of this Society for the enſuing year.

On May 14, at Mancheſter, the firſt ſtone of a Public Corn Mill, erected by ſubſcription, "*to reſtore the Corn-market in the town, and check the progreſs of monopoly*, (according to the inſcription on the plate, which was laid upon the ſtone prepared for the purpoſe at the eaſt corner of the building) was laid by J. Tetlow, eſq. the boroughreeve, attended by a number of the principal inhabitants of the town, ſubſcribers to the inſtitution. Another eſtabliſhment has recently taken place at Mancheſter, that of the Society who have eſtabliſhed the new fiſh-market, whereby the town is ſupplied with fiſh at little more than half the price it was formerly ſold at.

A repoſitory has been lately eſtabliſhed at Mancheſter, under the direction of ſeveral ladies, for the reception and ſale of works of induſtry and ingenuity; a ſcheme which promiſes, particularly to well-educated but unportioned females, the means of earning a reſpectable livelihood, without loſing the rank they hold in ſociety, or ſubjecting themſelves to the painful circumſtances which, to perſons in ſuch a ſituation, attend a ſtate of ſervitude. It is likewiſe intended to be a ſecret or open market for the induſtry of well-educated boys, who, although deſtitute of pecuniary proviſion, may here work for their bread, without ſinking from the ſtation they may have occupied before being reduced, in conſequence of the deaths of heads of families, or other reverſes of fortune. Perſons who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit of this inſtitution, ſend ſhirts, neck-handkerchiefs, articles of wearing apparel, &c. when they have made them, to the warehouſe, with the prices affixed, which are then ſold, and the money given to the maker.

Married] At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Creſſwell, attorney, to Miſs A. Heywood.—Mr. W. Crompton, to Mrs. Kirk.—Mr. J. Seddon, manufacturer, to Miſs M. Foy.—Mr. R. Alſop, merchant, to Miſs A. Braddock.—Mr. J. Bradbury, to Miſs M. Starkie.—J. Walmeſley, eſq. of Salford, to Miſs S. Broadhurſt.—Mr. J. Owen, to Miſs M. Walker.

E. Smith, eſq. of Green Hey, to Miſs E. Taylor, of Moſton.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Mancheſter, to Miſs M. Oakes, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. Oakes, of Wood Green, Cheſhire.

At

At Lancaſter, the Rev. E. Outram, of Cambridge, to Miſs B. Poſtlethwaite.—Mr. P. Sykes, to Miſs M. Sykes.

F. De la Pryme, eſq. of Douglas, to Mrs. Boyes, widow.—Mr. T. Knowles, to Miſs L. Preſton.

At Warrington, R. Sherratt, eſq. to Miſs Bancks.—Mr. G. Marſden, of Liverpool, to Miſs B. Yates, of Caſtlepaze, near Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Standiſh.—In his 49th year, R. Hall, eſq. ſurgeon.—Aged 25, Mr. Cumberlidge, aſſiſtant to Mr. Robotham, linen-draper. He expired almoſt inſtantaneouſly, from an internal rupture of a blood-veſſel.

Mr, E. Schofield; a man, who in a humble ſtation of life, exhibited an example of ſteady piety and virtuous conduct in the ſeveral relations of huſband, father, and ſervant.

Mrs. Reddiſh, wife of Mr. J. Reddiſh, bookſeller.—Aged 19, Miſs Halliwell —Mr. R. Hewitſon, wine-merchant.—Mr. J. Pickup, ſinging-man of the Collegiate-church.

In Salford, Mrs. Wroe, of the Angel-inn.

At Ballakillingan, Chriſt Lezaire, Iſle of Man, long the ſcene of a moſt benevolent hoſpitality, after an illneſs of many years, Dr. Curphey.

CHESHIRE.

The ſhock of an earthquake was very ſenſibly felt throughout the whole of the city of Cheſter, about 2 o'clock on the morning of June 1, attended with a rumbling noiſe. The windows and furniture in ſeveral houſes were perceived to ſhake during its continuance, which was a few ſeconds. The ſhock was alſo felt at Shrewſbury, where a principal houſe had ſome windows broken, and another houſe ſhook very much about the ſame time, but there does not appear to have been any damage ſuſtained from this awful viſitation of nature. Its direction is ſuppoſed to have been from north to ſouth.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. C. S. Colton, of Holme, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Frodſham.—Mr. J. Hope, to Mrs. Maddox.—Mr. Kidd, ſilverſmith, to Mrs. Manning, of Flookerſbrooke.

Mr. W. Barnes, of the Hough, to Miſs Coathup, of Burton.—Mr. P. Timmis, of Rope, near Nantwich, to Mrs. Warwick, of the Roebuck-public-houſe, Nantwich.

At Budworth, Mr. T. K. Glazebrook, flint-glaſs-manufacturer, of Warrington, and ſon of the Rev. J. Glazebrook, vicar of Belton, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs E. Swanbrook.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Winſter, Mr. J Shaw, of Manchester, to Miſs A. Woolley.

At Ilkeſton, Mr. Ives, of Heanor, to Miſs Smith.—P. Goodwin, eſq. captain in the Derbyſhire Militia, to Miſs Gladwin, eldeſt daughter of the late General Gladwin, of Stubbing.—Mr. G. Pearſon, ſadler, to Miſs G. Nuttall, both of Wirkſworth.—Mr. Jenkinſon, ſurgeon, of Sutton, in Aſhford, to Miſs Woodward, of Southwell.

Died.] At Derby, aged 58, Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Mr. Simpſon, dancing-maſter.—In her 50th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith, throwſter.

After a long illneſs, aged 48, J. Walker, eſq. of Aſhton upon Trent. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for this county in the year 1799.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr Gilbert, to Mrs. Chapman, of the Globe public houſe.—Mr. P. Lees, joiner, to Miſs Martin, of Arnold.—Mr. Weoberley, hoſier, to Mrs. King.

In London, Mr. J. Tipler, jun. of Nottingham, to Miſs Pickett.

At East Bridgford, Mr. M. Millington, to Miſs Salthouſe.—J. Wheatley, eſq. of Holm Carr Bridge, to Miſs E. M. Edſe, of Worksop.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Barker, farrier.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. Ireland, needle-maker; alſo, in the ſame houſe, in her 26th year, Mrs. White, daughter of Mr. Ireland.—Mrs. Lawſon, wife of Mr. Lawſon, hoſier.—Miſs Sleight.—Mr. Hames, ſhopkeeper.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Harris, hoſier.—Mrs. Goodacre, wife of Mr. Goodacre, ſchoolmaſter.

At Worksop, Mr. Grafton, boat-builder.

At Newark, Mr. Lambe, wharfinger.

In her 16th year, Miſs Beetham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beetham, vicar of Bunney, near Nottingham.

At Arnold, aged 75, Mr. Allen; he had been clerk of the pariſh near thirty four years.

At Winthorpe, near Newark, in her 87th year, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of the late N. Carpenter, eſq. of Thornton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bawble, of Tickhill Morris, to Miſs Saundby, of Saundby, near Gainſborough; alſo, Mr. T. Swift, mercer, of Gainſborough, to Miſs C Saundby, ſiſter to the above Miſs Saundby.—Mr. Eſberger, ſadler, to Miſs Croſs, both of Louth.

At Lincoln, Mr. T. Cooling, wholeſale brewer, to Mrs. Hill, of the Green Dragon inn.

At Gainſborough, Mr. G. Jackſon, jun. to Miſs E. Watkinſon.

Mr. J. Stanley, hatter and hoſier, of Lincoln, to Miſs Harwood, of Boſton.—Mr. J. Fountain, farrier, of Little Hale Fen, to Miſs S. Taylor, of Great Hale.—Mr. R. Mumby, of Sutton Marſh, to Miſs Garner, of the Bull inn, Long Sutton.—Mr. T. Jackſon, to Miſs Nottingham, both of Bainton, near Stamford.—Mr. Crackton, to Miſs C. Harriſon, both of Crowland —Mr. Atkinſon, to Miſs Hare, both of Bridge Caſterton, near Stamford.

Died.] At Boſton, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinſon, a maiden lady; the beſt of friends, and a moſt liberal benefactreſs to the poor.

At

At Grantham, Mrs. Hand, wife of Mr. Hand, painter.

At Louth, Mr. J. Hardy, brother to Mr. W. Hardy, draper.

At Briſtol, R. Chambers, eſq. captain in the North Lincoln regiment of Militia.

At Willoughton, near Gainſborough, aged 98, Mr. J. Andrew.—Mrs. Hardy, of North Witham.

At Spalding, Mrs. Pawley.—Aged 38, Miſs Pearſon, daughter of Mr. Pearſon, butcher.

At Brampton, near Torkſey, Mrs. Raven, widow, late of Meſſingham.—Aged 21, Mr. G. Cooper, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. C. Cooper, many years apothecary, of Sleaford.

ERRATA *in the Remarks relative to Lincolnſhire.*—In page 460, column 2, line 20, for *proprietor ſeems*, read *proprietors ſeem*; page 460, column 2, line 38, for *degration*, read *degradation*; page 461, column 1, line 3, for *part*, read *port*; page 461, column 1, line 18, for *importor* read *importers*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The CHAIN BRIDGE, near the town of Harborough, which divides the two counties of Leiceſter and Northampton, on the great road to London, has been, for ſome time paſt, in ſo inſecure and ruinous a ſtate, as greatly to endanger the ſafety of paſſengers. This circumſtance is thus commented on in the Leiceſter Journal—"If the noble Lord, whoſe arms decorate an uſeleſs and cumbrous building in the centre of the town, would permit it to be pulled down, and devoted to the erection of a new bridge, an acknowledged *public nuiſance* would thereby be converted to a *general good*."

Married.] E. Dawſon, eſq. of Long Whatton, to Miſs M. Phillips, eldeſt daughter of T. M. Phillips, eſq of Garendon Park.—T. Thorpe, eſq of Burleigh Houſe, near Loughborough, to Mrs. Wilkes, of Overſeal.

In London, Mr. J. Kinton, of Rothley, in this county, to Miſs Collings, of Belton-ſtreet, London.

At Leiceſter, Mr. W. Goodrich, to Mrs. Foſbrook.—Mr. Goodrich, fellmonger, of Great Wigſtone, to Miſs Whiteman, of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Leiceſter, ſuddenly, Mrs. Hillier, wife of Mr. Hillier, late cornet in the Roxburgh Fencibles.—Mrs. Robotham, wife of Mr. C. Robotham, watch-maker.

Mr. Hind, ſen. of Swithland.

At Hinckley, aged 20, Mr. J. Gainſborough.

At Ailſtone, Mr. J. Bunney, of the Marquis of Granby public houſe.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Deakin, of Stafford, to Miſs J. Bould, of Doxey.

Died.] At King's Bromley, aged 73, Mr. J. Reynoldſon.

At Walſall, of a decline, Mr. J. Barber, eldeſt ſon of Mr. R. Barber, currier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. L Moilliet, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs Keir, of Hill Top.—Mr. Harriſon, jun. of Edgebaſton, to Miſs Thompſon, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. D. Hunt, buckle-maker.—Mrs. Payton, wife of Mr Payton, auctioneer.

Mr. J. Richards, of Vauxhall; after every appearance of a happy recovery from a tedious illneſs, and for a little time appearing to be perfectly re-eſtabliſhed in his health, he was ſuddenly ſeized with the gout in his ſtomach, and lay in great agonies ſeveral days before his deceaſe.

Mr. J. Wiſe, a very eminent farmer, of Ward End Hall, near Birmingham.

At Sherburn, near Warwick, Mrs. Watkins, widow, late of Daventry —Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Perrins, jun. of Bedworth; one of the Nuneaton Troop of Cavalry.

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an act for the better paving, watching, lighting, and otherwiſe improving the town of Shrewſbury; and alſo for increaſing and rendering the ſupply of conduit water more certain, regular, and convenient, than at preſent.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, J. Nightingale, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs Bennett, milliner.—Mr. T. Haynes, jun. to Miſs A. Davis.

Mr. Richards, of the Lea, to Miſs Broxton, of Bing Weſton.—Mr. S. Smith, of Shawbury Park, to Miſs J. Randells, of High Ercall.—Mr. F. Sparrow, of the Lynches, to Miſs Hales, of Wem.—Mr. J. Hiles, of Walcott, to Miſs Povall, of Alſcot.—Mr. W. Pitchford, of Downton, to Miſs Poole, of Iſombridge.—Mr. J. Armſon, of Eyton, to Miſs Auſtin, of Long Mill.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Maſter J. Parry, ſon of Mr. J. Parry, in conſequence of a fall ſome weeks ago, by which his ſkull was fractured, and one of his arms broken.—Miſs Saxton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Saxton.—Mr. J. Winnall, apothecary.—Aged 78, Mrs. R. Stanier.

At Bitterley, near Ludlow, T. Matthews, eſq.

At Llanidloes, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Marſh, wife of Mr. T. E. Marſh, attorney.—Aged 20, Miſs M. Darby, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. A. Darby, of Colebrooke Dale.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter, on May 25, a very numerous common-hall of the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants, was held at the Guildhall, for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to regulate the ſale of all kinds of grain, as well as potatoes and turnips, by one fixed weight only. The draught of a petition to the Houſe of Commons, having been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the meeting, was unanimouſly agreed to, and having been engroſſed, and

ſigned

ſigned with ſeveral hundred names, was tranſmitted to the repreſentatives, to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons. The petition purports to ſhew, that "the preſent method of ſelling wheat and other grain by meaſure, in which no regular ſtandard is uſed, is productive of great inconvenience and deception, and renders it impoſſible to aſcertain the real price of ſuch wheat and grain, as it is found impracticable, under the exiſting laws, *to guard againſt the frauds practiſed in the returns made to the clerk of the market*, and conſequently the magiſtrates are unable to fix the aſſize of bread from thoſe returns, with any correctneſs, in proportion to the *real average price of corn*. The petition ſtates further impoſitions in conſequence of the preſent method of ſelling potatoes and turnips by meaſure.

Married.] Mr. Evans, of Hinton-lane, to Miſs Pitt, of Hallow.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Morris, millwright, to Mrs. Hampton.

At Upton Magna, Mr. J. Humphreys, to Miſs Jebb, both of the Rea.

Died.] Mr. Holyoake, publican, of Lydiate, in Tardebig-pariſh.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Conſiderable improvements are making in the ſouth end of Wyebridge-ſtreet, in the city of Hereford, agreeably to the proviſions of an Act of Parliament, called, The Hereford Paving Act. To accompliſh the above deſign, including the purchaſe of ſuch houſes and land as are wanting to complete the plan, the Mayor and Corporation have ſubſcribed 30l. Mr. T. Bird 10l. 10s. and a further ſubſcription is ſoliciting of the other inhabitants of the city and county in general, towards raiſing the deficient ſum of 121l. 10s.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Howells, to Miſs E. Lillo.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Pritchard, of the Flowerpot-public-houſe.—Of a decline, in his 22d year, Mr. Lingham jun.—In her 52d year, Mrs. Whitney.

In London, Mrs. D. Meredith, relict of the late Rev. T. Meredith, rector of Roſs.—Mr. T. Payn, draper, of Leominſter.—Mrs. Solway, mother of J. Solway, eſq. of the Moor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married] At Monmouth, Mr. J. Lucas, to Miſs Powis, milliner.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Lewis, midwife. She began practiſing at the age of 15, and by an accurate account ſhe conſtantly kept, ſhe had attended the birth of 6000 infants!

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] F. R. Holdſworth, eſq. Captain of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miſs L. C. Lamotte, daughter of J. L. Lamotte, eſq. of Redland-houſe, in this county.

At Stroud, Mr. J. Blanch, of Pagan-hill, in this county, to Miſs M. Silby, of Aſhton Keynes, Wilts.

At Cheltenham, J. Falls, eſq. of Alicant, in Spain, to Miſs M. Preſton, ſiſter to the Right Hon. Lord Tara, of Bellenter, in Ireland.

Died.] At Glouceſter, tenderly lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintance, Mrs Palin, wife of Mr. Palin, mercer. Her death, which was occaſioned by a fit of apoplexy, was of that kind which is deſirable to thoſe who are in a ſtate of preparation for the great event.

Mrs. Glaſſe, wife of the Rev. Mr. Glaſſe, of Pencombe, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] G. D. Murray Keith, eſq. to Miſs J. Rowden, of Henley-upon-Thames.—Mr. T. Shackel, of Lodſon-bridge Farm, to Miſs Stevens, of Maple Durham.

At Combe, the Rev. Dr. Tatham, rector of Lincoln College, to Miſs Cooke, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 16th year, Miſs M. Harpur, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Harpur, taylor.

In Oriel College, E. Cripps, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late J. Cripps, eſq. of Cirenceſter.—Aged 21, Miſs E. Collis, only daughter of Mr. J. Collis, gun-maker.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Holton, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Staverton, both of Wokingham. H. L. Hunter, eſq. of Beach-hill, in this county, to Miſs H. Boycott, third daughter of the late T. Boycott, eſq. of Budge in Shropſhire.—Mr. May, of Burghfield, to Miſs Lyne, of Reading.

At Newbury, Mr. J. Morgan, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Perris.—Mr. Edge, to Miſs Law, both of Bucklebury.—Mr. J. Tagg, of the Bear-inn, Reading, to Miſs Hold, of Wanſtead in Eſſex.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Nixon.—Mrs. Garrard.

In his 83d year, Mr. J. Copeland, a journeyman-printer. He had ſerved upwards of *ſixty years* in the office of the Reading Mercury, with the utmoſt aſſiduity and ſobriety. He enjoyed a remarkably good ſtate of health, and worked at his buſineſs as a preſſman, with his accuſtomed regularity, till within a ſhort time before his death. He was ſo juſt in his principles and conduct, that thoſe who beſt knew him gave him the appellation of *honeſt John*.

Mrs. Spalding, widow.

At Hammerſmith, C. Harrop, gent. of that place, and of Steventon, in this county.—Mr. Pyle, of Holyport.

At Newbury, on her return from Briſtol Hot Wells, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. Hancock, of Lothbury, London.

At Clewer, in his 80th year, Mr. J. Davis, of Windſor, lockſmith and clock-maker to the King, which two offices his anceſtors have enjoyed from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. and are continued to his ſon and ſucceſſor. Mr. Davis ſerved the office of church-

churchwarden of Clewer 18 years, under three rectors, and was appointed by Dr. Foſter for the enſuing year.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The late Mr. Whitbread having, by a codicil to his will, among other legacies, left the ſum of 8000l. to truſtees—4000l. of which is to be applied by them towards building a *Public Infirmary for the county of Bedford*, provided ſuch building ſhould be erected within ſeven years next after his deceaſe (Mr. Whitbread died in June, 1796) and 4000l. with the accumulation directed upon the whole ſum, towards the endowment of the ſame. It is propoſed to give activity to the above-mentioned legacy, by entering into a ſubſcription towards the laudable purpoſe therein deſigned, under particular regulations. A very liberal ſubſcription has been accordingly ſet on foot, and as the utility of a general infirmary is obvious, no recommendation can be wanting to give effect to the benevolent deſign of the teſtator. The Duke of Bedford has taken the lead in the ſubſcription, with a donation of 100l.—S. Whitbread, eſq. with a donation of the ſame —The Earl of Upper Oſſory has ſubſcribed 52l. 10s —Sir G. Oſborne, bart. 31l. 10s.—and Sir Philip Monoux, bart. 21l. &c. &c.

Married.] At Dunſtable, Mr. E. Smith, common-brewer, to Miſs Brown.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A cowſlip was lately plucked at Wakerley, in this county, which had eighty-five diſtinct petals on one ſtem, nearly all of which were in full bloſſom !

A partridge's neſt, containing the extraordinary number of 33 eggs, was lately diſcovered in one of the plantations near the houſe of J. Clark, eſq. of Welton-place, in this county.

Married.] At Kettering, T. F. Addiſon, eſq. Cornet of the firſt regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Gibbon.

Died.] At Peterboro', aged upwards of 90, Mr. W. Smith, gent. many years Proctor in the Eccleſiaſtical Court of the Biſhop of Peterboro', and Archdeacon of Northampton. He was alſo Steward to the preſent and ſeveral former Biſhops of that dioceſe.

At Towceſter, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Middleton, ſenior.

Aged 86, Mr. R. Goodman, of Nortoft Grounds, in the pariſh of Guilſboro', well known formerly as a ſucceſsful inoculator for the ſmall-pox.

At Staverton, in his 31ſt year, the Rev. J. Andrew, late of Daventry; by whoſe death ſociety has loſt a man of ſuperior talents, a cheerful companion, and a generous friend.

T. Langton, eſq. of Teeton.—Aged 8 years, Miſs J. Lucas, eldeſt daughter of W. Lucas, eſq. of Hollowell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Alconbury, E. Gale, eſq. of London, to Miſs Martin.—Mr. W. F. Paul, bookſeller and ſtationer, to Miſs Stocker, both of St. Ives.

Died.] Lately, at Huntingdon, Miſs J. Deans, ſecond daughter of Admiral Deans.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Outram, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator in the Univerſity, to Miſs Poſtlethwaite, niece of the late Rev. Dr. Poſtlethwaite, Maſter of Trinity College.—Mr. Daws, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Ward, both of Wiſbeach.

In London, the Rev. A. Aſpland, late of Wicken, in this county, but now of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Middleton, of St. Martin's-lane, London.—Mr. J. Stocker, to Miſs S. Cole, both of Swaveſey. —Mr. Corthorn, farmer, to Miſs James, both of Chatteris.

In Devonſhire, the Rev. B. Beauchamp, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Wood.

Died.] At Ely, aged 87, Mrs. Drage, relict of Mr. W. Drage, ſurgeon —Aged 83, Mr. S. Cuttreſs, formerly a boatwright at Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Gaſcoigne, upwards of 36 years Rector of Rippengale, near Falkingham, in Lincolnſhire; alſo Vicar of St. John and St. Germain, near Wiſbeach.

NORFOLK.

The Norwich Flour Company have lately purchaſed an eſtate in the pariſh of St. Andrew, adjoining the river, near Black Friar's-bridge. On this ſpot is to be erected a ſteam engine mill, and all the buildings neceſſary for carrying the propoſed plan of public benefit into immediate effect.

Norwich weekly bill of mortality—Born, males 7, females 9. Total 16.—Buried, males 7, females 10. Total 17—Births decreaſed 7—Burials decreaſed 2

An ingenious artiſt of Norwich has invented and made a lock, which is reported to exceed every machine of the kind hitherto conſtructed. Its principle is very ſimple, being unlocked according to literal combinations directed by three indexes, each divided into forty compartments; yet ſo numerous are the changes of which it is ſuſceptible, that a man's life would probably be employed unſucceſsfully in the attempt to unlock it, even ſuppoſing him acquainted with the principle of its formation, but ignorant of its literal poſition.

Married.] At Norwich, Lieut. Dixon, of the 52d regiment, to Miſs C. Adkin, 3d daughter of the late Rev. R. Adkin, rector of Rainham.—Mr. C. Jagger, miniature painter, to Miſs A. Gardiner, of this city.—Mr. Gripling, to Mrs. Townſhend.—Mr. W. Letree, to Miſs H. Davy, of Kirby Beadon. —Mr. J. Carver, of Hempnall, to Mrs. Palmer, of Norwich.—Mr. Gosford, of London, to Miſs R. Large, of Bintry.—Mr. G. Watts, ſen. farmer, to Mrs. Knights; both of Necton.—Mr. J. Gilbert, of Cantley, to Miſs

Miſs Woods, of Loddon Engloſs.—J. Needham, eſq. of Bickham, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Havers, ſiſter of T. Havers, eſq. of Thelton Hall, in this county.

At Aylſham, J. Holley, eſq. to Miſs Addiſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. L. Addiſon, of Saxthorpe.

At Ling, C. Hamerton, eſq. of White Friars, London, to Miſs M. Hamerton.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 66th year, Mrs. C. Marſh.—Mrs. Bull.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Turner, one of the ſurveyors of the window-light duty in this county. He was alſo a collector of the ſhip-freight, for the traders from Symond's wharf.

Aged 53, Mrs. Wyatt.—In her 79th year, Mrs. Fitt, widow.—Aged 87, Mrs. Barnard.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Wade, many years a veal-butcher in the Upper Market.

Aged 53, Mr. J. Robinſon, hot preſſer.—In her 26th year, Mrs. Hedgman.—Mr. E. Burridge, many years a confidential ſervant in the family of T. Ivory, eſq.

In her 65th year, Mrs. C. Stevens, ſiſter of the late Dr. Stevens, lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, London.—Aged 72, Mrs. A. Wade, widow.—Aged 67, Mr. T. Grand.—Aged 20, Mr. W. Blofield, carpenter.—In his 36th year, Mr. J. Leeds, ſtonemaſon.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] In London, Sir R. Harland, bart. of Wherſtead, to Miſs Vernon, of Great Thurlow Hall, in this county.—Mr. J. Clark, brewer, of Bury, to Miſs Thomas, of Haverford Weſt, Pembroke.—Mr. B. Gibſon, of Carlton Colvill, to Miſs Jarmain, of Brantham.—Mr. J. Brown, draper, to Miſs S. Boby, both of Beccles.—Mr. S. Ray, baker, of Bury, to Miſs Beeton, of Hardwicke, near Bury.—Mr. L. Danby, farmer, of Riſby, to Miſs Laſt, of Chevington.

At Bungay, Mr. Barnett, to Miſs Barnham.—Mr. Cadmele, to Miſs Meens.—Mr. Mitchelds, to Miſs Meens the younger.

Died.] At Bury, aged 22, Mr. J. Gueſt.—Aged 77, Mr. R. Jaques, malſter.—Mrs. Sturgeon, relict of the late J. Sturgeon, gent. attorney at law.—Aged 72, Mrs. Harvey, widow, late of Fakenham, near Eaſton.—In an advanced age, Mrs. M. Steele, widow, formerly a bookſeller.

At Loweſtoft, in his 68th year, the Rev. Fr. Bowneſs, rector of Gunton.—Mrs. S. Ruſtatt, relict of the late Rev. T. Ruſtatt, rector of Sutton.

At Ipſwich, Mr. L. Pepper, corn-merchant.

R. Elmy, eſq. of Beccles, juſtice of the peace for this county.

Aged 64, J. Wenyeve, eſq. of Brettenham Hall, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for this county in the year 1784. Having juſt eaten his dinner with a party of neighbouring gentlemen at the book-club held at the crown inn, Bildeſton, and taken only a ſecond glaſs of wine, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, and having quitted the room, expired ſhortly afterwards.

At Rendham, in her 83d year, Mrs. D. Whincopp, widow. By her death, a conſiderable real and perſonal eſtate devolves to J. Carter, eſq. late of Ipſwich.—Mr. Twitchett, governor of the Tattingſtone houſe of induſtry.

ESSEX.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for a bill to incloſe Rettenden Commons, which contain 700 acres of as good corn land as any this rich and fertile county can boaſt of.

On Sunday, May 24, a newly erected and ſplendid organ was opened at Rayleigh-church, before a very numerous and reſpectable congregation, on the re-commencement of divine ſervice there, in conſequence of the church having lately undergone a partial repair. After an appropriate ſermon preached by the Rev. ſir John Head, in which he ſucceſsfully combated the objections made by ſome modern religioniſts to church-muſic, Mr. Dale, the organiſt, played ſome of the moſt ſelect pieces from the oratorio of the Meſſiah, with genuine taſte and maſterly execution. The organ, built by Wright, a pupil of the famous organ-builder, Green, cannot be exceeded for richneſs of tone and general effect. The church has likewiſe been greatly beautified, and as the liberality of the pariſhioners keeps pace with the taſte and munificence of the rector, it may be aſſerted with confidence, that when completely finiſhed, it will ſtand unrivalled in this county.

Married.] At Thaxted, Mr. Saward, glazier, to Miſs A. Stebbing.—Mr. W. Cane, carpenter, to Miſs Moſs.—Mr. Taylor, pen-cutter, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Miſs M. Playle, of Galleywood common.—Mr. Criſp, of Foulneſs Iſland, to Mrs. Flack, of the Bell, Great Wakering.

At Thorpe-le-Soken, Mr. W. Hempſon, cooper, to Miſs Reynolds.

At Little Yeldham, Mr. J. Parmenter, farmer, to Miſs Parmenter, of Notley.—Mr. Guſterſon, to Miſs Challis, both of Vange.

Died.] At Moulſham, Mrs. Staples.

At Walſham le Willows, aged 80, Mr. J. Ling, late a ſchoolmaſter.

At the Green-man, Braintree, aged 75 years, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley.—In life he denied himſelf common neceſſaries, yet is reported to have left to his relations, in eſtates and caſh, near 4000l. A few days before his death, he requeſted ſome friends to go to one of his cottages, and take a brick out at a certain place in the chimney, which having done, they found concealed a conſiderable ſum of money in bank notes and caſh, Portugal-money and other coins.

Alſo at Braintree, Mrs. Tyler.

KENT.

Married] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Dovers, of London, to Miſs Nutt.

At Margate, G. Wright, eſq. ſon of the celebrated G. Wright, eſq well known by his admirable imitations, and his uncommon muſical powers, to Miſs C. Dixon.

Mr. Sankey, of Eythorne, to Miſs Boys, of Betſhanger.

At Folkeſtone, Mr. J. Hart, to Miſs M. Boorn.—Mr. J. Cullen, to Miſs A. Bateman.

At Feverſham, Mr. R. Burr, to Miſs S. Ware.

At Boughton Malherb, Mr. G. Johnſon, to Mrs. Golding, both of Berſtead —E. Whittenbury, eſq. of Hackney, to Miſs Dinwiddie, of Bexley.

At Weſtbere, Mr. W. Sladden, of Hoath, to Miſs M. Taylor, of Ruſhbourn.—Mr. Auſten, farmer, to Miſs M. Luck, both of Brenchley.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 62, Mrs Pout.—Aged 72, Mr. S. Gardener. His death was occaſioned by his being unfortunately drawn under the wheels of one of the Dover coaches which was paſſing the Butter-market, and the wheel going over his loins, injured him ſo materially as to bring on his diſſolution. He was eminent as a linguiſt, and enjoyed a remarkably ſound ſtate of health, for his advanced age.

Aged 91, Mrs. E. Taylor.—Mr. H. White, keeper of the toll gate at Vauxhall. He went to bed the preceding evening in apparent health, but expired in the night without the knowledge of any of his family.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Willard, of Funtington, near Chicheſter, ſon of N. Willard, eſq. of Eaſt Dean, to Miſs Alfrey, of Friſton Place.

At Storrington, General J. Whyte, commanding the Suſſex diſtrict, to Miſs A. Biſhopp, daughter of Col. H. Biſhopp.—Captain Lloyd, of the Coldſtream Guards, to Miſs E. Biſhopp, another daughter of Col. H. Biſhopp, both grand daughters of Sir Cecil Biſhopp, of Parham Park, in this county.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. H. Alfrey, a journeyman-carpenter; who dropped down dead as he was at his work, and ſo ſilently, that his companion at another bench remained for ſome time totally ignorant of the circumſtance.

At Chicheſter, in his 89th year, F. Dear, eſq. brother in law to the late Biſhop Aſhburnham, and regiſter of the epiſcopal and archiepiſcopal courts in Chicheſter.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] G. Croft, eſq. of Serjeant's-inn, London, to Miſs E. Gauntlett, eldeſt daughter of P. Gauntlett, eſq of Wincheſter.

Died] At Portſmouth, Mr. Richards, formerly a pork-butcher on the Point.

Thomas Saxton, a convict on board the Lion hulk, in Portſmouth harbour. The coroner's jury declared it as their opinion, that the flux which occaſioned his death, was brought on by the badneſs of the bread ſerved to him, with the other unfortunate people confined on board the Lion, the fatal effects of which could not be counteracted by the very humane attention and medical aid afforded him, after his removal to the hoſpital.—This ſurely demands an enquiry.

Aged 22, Mr. Webb, ſon of Mr. R. Webb, gardener.

At Fareham, aged 27, Mr. Croſby, wife of the Rev. R. Croſby, M. A. of Hamildon, Surrey.

At his houſe, at Bellevue, near Southampton, Colonel Gardiner.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. T. Biggs, grocer, of Devizes, to Miſs Gaunt, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Marybone.

Mr. Z. Stubbard, of Melkſham, to Miſs S. Poole, of Iſlington.—Mr. J. Ferris, to Miſs Skoſe, both of Chriſtian Malford.

Died.] At Pickwick Houſe, near Chippenham, aged 63, S. Davis, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Mais, ſugar-baker, of Briſtol, to Miſs Colſton, of St. James's Barton.

At Bath, the Rev. D. Lyſons, of Rodmarton, to Miſs Hardy, eldeſt daughter of the late Colonel Hardy.—The Rev. J. Woodward, of Brazennoſe College, Oxford, to Miſs Wroe, daughter of the late Major Wroe, of Calcutta.—Mr. B. Garrard, of Briſtol, to Miſs S. Baylis, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Baylis, of Corſham, Wilts.—R. Croſs, eſq. of Chedzoy, to Miſs Reeder, of Barnſtaple.

At Briſtol, Mr. J. Haite, grocer, to Miſs Jones.—Mr. Williams, cooper, to Miſs Bowſher, daughter of Mr. Bowther, ſilk-dyer.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. C. Gillam, cheque clerk at the cuſtom houſe.—Mrs. A. Cox; a truly honeſt woman.—In his 76th year, eminently good as a citizen, magiſtrate, and Chriſtian, J. Harris, eſq. alderman of the ward of St. Ewen's.

Miſs M. Combes.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Withey.—Mr. H. Hunt, grocer.—Mr. Gabriel, at the Golden Lion.—In the prime of life, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Pittman, wife of Mr. Pittman, linen-draper.—Captain Moyſe.—Mr. Grabham.

At Bath, aged 95, J. Chapman, eſq. ſenior-alderman, and ſix times mayor of the city. He has left behind him a character rendered excellent and amiable by regularity, temperance, a peculiar chearfulneſs of temper, and by a punctual diſcharge of all the Chriſtian duties.

Mrs. Naſh, wife of Mr. Naſh, fiſh-monger.

At Earnſhill, Captain H. Combe, of the royal navy.

At Bicknoller, Mr. R. Gardiner, ſen.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, J. Garland, eſq. jun. to Miſs S. Joliffe. M. K. Welſh, eſq. of

Poole

Poole, to Miſs E. Watts, of Ringwood.—Mr. G. Read, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Clapcott, of Blandford.

At Toller, J. Arundel Hanne, eſq. to Miſs Pope.

Died.] Mrs. Churchill, of Collyton-houſe, Dorcheſter.

At Beaminſter, aged 82, S. Cox, eſq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Barnſtaple, Mr. Sampſon, eldeſt ſon of John Sampſon, eſq. barriſter at law, of Colyton, to Miſs May, only daughter of Captain May, of the royal navy.

At Exeter, the Rev. E. Back, to Miſs Wheeler, of Briſtol.

At Dartmouth, Mr. R. Newman, to Miſs M. Teague.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. G. Simmons, of St. Erm, to Miſs Mugford, of Marther.—Mr. Mudge, of Truro, to Miſs Roberts, of Probus.—The Rev. G. Forteſcue, rector of St. Melyan, to Mrs. Troſs, of Exeter.

Died.] At Falmouth, in her 21ſt year, Miſs M. Hocken.

Mr. W. Tinney, farmer, of Lower St. Columb.

At St. Germains, Miſs J. Andrew.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanewden, county of Angleſea, Captain J. Macdonald, of Lord Macdonald's fencible regiment, of the Iſles, to Miſs M. Hughes, youngeſt daughter of W. Hughes, eſq. of Plaſcock.—The Rev. J. Jones, of Machynleth, to Miſs Williams, of Ruthin.—W. Jay, eſq. of Rotterdam, to Miſs Thomas, of Lylworner, Glamorganſhire.—R. Jones, eſq of Swanſea, to Mrs. R. Manſel, widow of the late Captain Manſel.

Died.] Mr. E. Owen, of Feſtiniog, county of Merioneth.—In his 57th year, Mr. W. Jones, attorney, of Builth, Breconſhire.

At Pembroke, Mr. P. Llewellyn, poſtmaſter.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Torry, merchant, to Miſs E. Moir, daughter of J. Moir, eſq. writer to the ſignet.—R. Fletcher, eſq. to Miſs M. Graham, ſecond daughter of the late W. Graham, of Gartmore, eſq.

At Glaſgow, Mr. A. Lamond, merchant, to Miſs E. Allan.

Died.] At Leith, Mr. A. Aitkin.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, G. S. Keith, eſq.

At Dane Vale Park, W. S. Laurie, of Redcaſtle, eſq.

On the 30th of May, at his country-houſe, John Millar, eſq. Advocate Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow; a man well known in the literary world, and univerſally beloved, admired, and reſpected by his friends. Mr. Millar was called to the bar in the year 1760, and, from his well-known abilities, the greateſt expectations were formed of his ſucceſs; but having married early in life, he was ſoon after induced to relinquiſh the flattering proſpects which the bar preſented, for the more certain ſituation of Profeſſor of Law, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. This chair he filled for near forty years, in a manner highly beneficial to the Univerſity, and moſt honourable to himſelf; overcoming, by his abilities and the reputation of his lectures, all the diſadvantages which Glaſgow, from the abſence of the Courts of Juſtice, muſt lie under, as a ſchool of law. Without any diſparagement to the other Profeſſors, of whom ſome have acquired juſt celebrity by their writings, and many are diſtinguiſhed for learning, abilities, and taſte, it may be ſaid, that the Univerſity is, in a great meaſure, indebted to his exertions, and thoſe of his intimate friend and colleague, Dr. Adam Smith, for that high reputation for philoſophical diſquiſition which it now enjoys. Mr. Millar taught two claſſes of Civil Law; in the firſt, he delivered lectures on the Inſtitutions; in the ſecond, on the Pandects of Juſtinian. The writer of the preſent article, not being intended for the profeſſion of the law, heard only the lectures on the Inſtitutions. He divided the buſineſs of this claſs into two parts, of which the firſt was an explanation and illuſtration of the Doctrines of the Roman Law; the ſecond, a general Treatiſe on Juriſprudence. In this latter courſe, he traced the progreſs of each of the civil rights, from its firſt origin, in the natural feelings of man, through all its changes and improvements conſequent on the advancement of ſociety; noticing, and accounting for the variations and anomalies exhibited in the municipal laws of different countries. This line of inveſtigation had probably been ſuggeſted to him, by the converſation and writings of Lord Kaimes and Dr. Smith, whoſe philoſophical diſquiſitions he emulated, often perhaps ſurpaſſed. His account of the right of property cannot fail to be remembered by his pupils, as perhaps the moſt complete and ſatisfactory diſcuſſion of the origin, progreſs, and completion of a civil right, which has yet appeared. Beſides teaching the Civil Law, which was more peculiarly the duty of his office, he gave each ſeſſion, a courſe of lectures, equally amuſing and inſtructive, on Government. He began with the rude and ſimple government, if it deſerves that name, which takes place, when a few families of ſavages unite together for their mutual defence. He traced its progreſs as the ſociety enlarged, as it paſſed through the paſtoral, agricultural and commercial ſtates; and he marked its decline, when luxury enervates the minds of a people, and ſubſtitutes a ſordid ſelfiſhneſs for that patriotiſm, which alone can ennoble a nation. He illuſtrated his doctrines by a rapid ſurvey of the Government of Athens, Sparta, Rome, France, and Germany, and a more detailed hiſtorical account of the Government of Britain; finiſhing the courſe, by an account of the Theory (alas! how diſtant from the preſent practice) of the Britiſh Conſtitution. Mr. Millar alſo taught, every ſecond year, a claſs of Scotch Law, and, for a few years before his death, he had delivered a courſe of lectures on the Law of England. In theſe claſſes, he joined, as far

far as could be done with propriety, the ſtyle of philoſophical diſcuſſion, become habitual to his mind, with a clear and comprehenſive view of the particular regulations of the reſpective municipal laws. Few lecturers have poſſeſſed, in a more eminent degree, the talents of arreſting attention and commanding aſſent. He never wrote out his lectures, but ſpoke them from notes which contained his arrangements and facts, truſting for the greater part of his illuſtration, and the whole of his language, to his power of ſpeaking; and, though occaſionally he might be at a loſs for a word, he, by this means, was enabled to give to his manner and expreſſion, an intereſt, a warmth, an energy, far preferable to the more poliſhed graces of ſtudied compoſition. Now, however, it muſt be regretted, that he had not wrote his lectures, for this circumſtance may probably occaſion the greater part of his diſquiſitions on juriſprudence, like thoſe of his friend, Dr. Smith, to be loſt to the world. In the midſt of ſo many ſtated occupations, and while he alſo ſuperintended the education of ſeveral young gentlemen committed to his care, Mr. Millar found leiſure, in the year 1771, to prepare part of his lectures for the preſs. His Origin of his Diſtinction of Ranks, contains a ſketch of his opinions reſpecting the chief of what, in the civil law, are called the Rights of Perſons, and alſo a very ſhort view of the firſt part of his Lectures on Government. The book was received in a very flattering manner by the public; it has gone through ſeveral editions, and gives an idea of his manner of treating the ſubjects which occurred in his courſe of juriſprudence. In the year 1787, Mr. Millar publiſhed the firſt volume of an Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government, in which he traces the progreſſive changes on the property, the ſtate of the people, and the Government of England, from the ſettlement of the Saxons, to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Stewart. This volume, which is replete with ingenious and profound ſpeculation, would have been followed by a ſecond, bringing down the hiſtory to the preſent time, had not the great events, which have lately paſſed on the theatre of Europe, ſo completely arreſted the attention of the public, and in ſome meaſure of the author, as to ſink the importance of paſt forms of Government, in the ſuperior intereſt of thoſe which were expected to ariſe. It is known, however, that a great part of the ſecond volume, which it is hoped may yet be given to the world, is in a ſtate of very conſiderable preparation. His ſtudies having led him to conſider, with much attention, the effects of different forms of Government on the happineſs and character of nations, it is no way ſurpriſing, that he became a warm and zealous friend to the liberties of mankind:

——"*For where Truth deigns to come,*
Her ſiſter, Liberty, will not be far."

Accordingly, he was an early, warm, and perſevering advocate for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, which, in his opinion, could never be palliated, far leſs juſtified, by any regulations, either reſpecting the tranſport of Slaves from Africa to the Weſt Indies, or their treatment after their arrival. While he conſidered domeſtic ſlavery as the greateſt curſe that can befal a nation—as equally ſubverſive of the morals of all ranks in ſociety, he was by no means indifferent to the evils of political ſlavery. He viewed the attempt to tax America, as an attack on the juſt rights of the Colonies, and he dreaded the ſubjugation of that country, as a deciſive ſtep towards the overthrow of Britiſh freedom. When the French Revolution aſtoniſhed the word, he was one of thoſe who, without entering into the wild ſpeculations it occaſioned, ſaw in proſpect the benefits it promiſed to Europe; and hailed it as the happieſt event that could have befallen the human race. To the deep regret, excited by the ſucceeding horrors, there was always joined in his mind, a ſentiment of the moſt profound indignation againſt that coalition of the Kings of Europe, to which he thought they might juſtly be aſcribed. Ignorant, oppreſſed, and degraded, as the people had been under the old Government, he had ſeen them, at the beginning of the Revolution, exhibit the moſt admirable magnanimity and patriotiſm; he was mortified, but not ſurpriſed, to find that thoſe who, during its progres had been ſo often betrayed, ſhould, at laſt, become unreaſonably ſuſpicious even of their beſt friends; he was ſhocked at the maſſacres that took place, but he conſidered that when people are forced to ſtruggle for their exiſtence—for every thing that is dear to man—they are apt, in all ages, to be too regardleſs of the tears and of the lives of others. Deeply grieved by the rapacity and profligacy of the Directorial Government, he was yet far from approving either of the preſent ſyſtem, or of the mode in which it was introduced; but his mind acquieſced in it, as perhaps the only practicable remedy for the evils which deſolated France, and he looked forward with confidence, to a more equitable and liberal form of Government, at a period of a general pacification. In domeſtic politics, he ſeldom found occaſion to depart from the opinions of the late Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox: he was fully convinced that the influence of the Crown had encreaſed in a moſt alarming degree, particularly during the preſent reign, and he was a warm friend to ſuch an extenſion of the right of ſuffrage, as might check corruption, and intereſt the great body of the people in the Government. While he diſapproved of the manner in which the late Adminiſtration roſe to power, as utterly ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, he cordially joined in opinion with Mr. Fox, that, by their meaſures, they had added more to the burdens, and taken more from the liberties of the people, than the whole line of their predeceſſors. Mr. Millar's reſearches

ſearches were, however, by no means, confined to politics and law. He was an able and profound metaphyſician, though he never publiſhed any thing on that abſtruſe, but intereſting ſcience: his acquaintance with the works of Imagination, both ancient and modern, was alſo very extenſive, and his criticiſms were at once ingenious and ſolid, evincing an admirable union of acuteneſs of underſtanding, with an elegant and correct taſte. It is impoſſible that thoſe who enjoyed the pleaſure of his acquaintance, can ever forget the rich variety of his colloquial powers. Condorcet obſerves of Turgot, that on every ſubject which occured, his opinion ſeemed the reſult of particular and accurate inveſtigation;—ſuch were the connection and order of his ideas. The ſame obſervation may be applied moſt juſtly to Mr. Millar. However diſtant the topic might be from his ordinary ſtudies, he never failed to place it in a point of view, inſtructive even to thoſe who had more fully conſidered it. His converſation was indeed a continued ſource of information and amuſement. A ſurpriſing flow of ſpirits, a very lively imagination, a conſtant and unaffected pleaſantry, a good-humoured irony, made him the delight of the young and gay; while the novelty of his ideas, the clearneſs of his expoſition, and the variety of his illuſtration, gave thoſe of his friends, who had acquired ſome habits of ſpeculation, the higheſt pleaſure that a thinking mind can feel. It is, in a great meaſure, to theſe talents for converſation, that we muſt aſcribe the reſpectful attachment, which he never failed to excite in his pupils, and his wonderful ſucceſs is ſtimulating their exertions, and inſpiring them with literary curioſity and ardour. By his death, his family loſt a moſt affectionate father; his friends, the life and ſoul of their ſociety; the Univerſity, her brigheſt ornament; and his country, a firm and enlightened aſſerter of her liberties.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CONSIDERABLE diſcuſſion has lately taken place at the Eaſt India Houſe, on the ſubject of the *private trade* to India. The Directors accuſe the India merchants and their agents of a deſign to lay open the trade between Great Britain and India, while the merchants diſclaim all ſuch ideas, and aſſert that they only contend for a fair adminiſtration of the act of 1793; that they do not deſire to interfere with any of the rights and privileges of the Company, or to trade in any one article they at preſent reſerve, or hereafter wiſh to add, to their excluſive monopoly; they only hope to be allowed to trade in ſuch articles as do not form part of the Company's inveſtments. On this point, indeed, no difficulty or difference ſeems to exiſt; the whole of the queſtion at iſſue is relative to the manner of conveying the merchants goods to the port of London. It is aſcertained, beyond a doubt, that the Company cannot furniſh Britiſh-built ſhips for this purpoſe at reaſonable rates of freight, as the act directs; the merchants therefore wiſh to have India-built ſhips employed, the expence of which is moderate, if their loading is regulated as the Governor-general has recommended; and of this plan, the Marquis Welleſley himſelf has ſaid,—"That inſtead of endangering the ſtability of the trade and power of the Company, and the nation in India, it will conſtitute the moſt ſolid baſis of ſecurity for the preſervation of both."—It ſeems highly probable, that in the next ſeſſion of Parliament, ſome meaſures may be adopted for promoting the views of the merchants, and enabling them to engage more advantageouſly in this important branch of trade.

In conſequence of the adjuſtment of the differences between this country and the Northern powers, orders of council have been iſſued for revoking the order for laying an embargo on *Ruſſian*, *Daniſh*, and *Swediſh* ſhips; and that forbidding the payment of money or bills due on behalf of any perſon or perſons, being ſubjects of, and reſiding in, Ruſſia, Denmark, or Sweden, for the freight of the ſhips of thoſe countries detained under the embargo. An order has likewiſe been iſſued, permitting importations into the ſurrendered iſlands of St. Martin and St. Euſtatius, ſubject to the ſame regulations as prevail in his Majeſty's other Weſt India poſſeſſions; and two other orders, one continuing the prohibition of exporting or carrying coaſtwiſe, gunpowder, arms, or ammunition; and the other continuing the prohibition to export lignum vitæ.

The importations from *Portugal* have, in conſequence of the ſituation of that country, been unuſually great; in the firſt week of June, 2000 pipes and hogſheads of wine, 10,000 bales of cotton, 5000 cheſts and boxes of oranges, with 3000 hides, were imported from Liſbon and Oporto.

The quantity of *tea* brought from China, by the fleet lately arrived, conſiſted of 2,208,377 lbs. of bohea—7,577,691 lbs. of congou—647,282 lbs. of compoi—51,799 lbs. of ſouchong, 260,980lbs. of ſinglo—1,362,107lbs. of twankay—428,130 lbs. of hyſon ſkin, and 143,079 lbs. of hyſon—in all, 12,680,145 lbs.—There were alſo 105,700 pieces of brown, and 49,300 pieces of white, *Nankeen*, and 107,167 lbs of *raw ſilk*, with ſeveral parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The price of fir timber, in conſequence of the embargo being taken off in the ports of Ruſſia, has already experienced a great fall, and it may be expected to be ſtill cheaper in a ſhort time. Hemp and tallow have likewiſe fallen very conſiderably.

By accounts from America, it appears, that during the laſt year, ſome of our linen merchants ſhipped off a conſiderabl quantity of rotten linens to that country; ſome of them looked well to the eye, others were full of holes, which were concealed in the folds of the cloth, and when wet they went to pieces like brown paper. The Americans cannot get a full ſupply from any other market, or they would probably buy but few Iriſh linens. Many have ſubſtituted cotton for linen; and if ſome method is not taken to put a ſtop to the practice, whatever it may be, that is ſo pernicious to the cloth, the Iriſh linen trade will be materially injured.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſince our laſt report has not been ſo favourable as might have been wiſhed for ſome ſorts of crops. The potatoes, turnips, and clovers, have in many inſtances, eſpecially in the northern parts of the Iſland, ſuffered conſiderably from it. The firſt is much affected with the *curl* in ſome diſtricts. The wheats and moſt of the grain crops however, in general look promiſing.—The average price, throughout England and Wales, in the week ending June 20, Wheat, 129s. 11d.—Barley, 72s. 9d.—Oats 38s. od. per quarter.

Much of the hay in the ſouthern counties has been already made, and got in, in the moſt excellent condition; but the graſs has not probably, upon the whole, turned out ſo good as was ſuppoſed.

Cattle. Lean as well as fat ſtock ſtill keep up in price.—At Smithfield beef ſells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—mutton from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—veal from 4s. to 5s. 6d.—pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s.—and lamb from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—In Newgate and Leadenhall markets beef ſells from 4s. od. to 4s. 8d.—mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—veal from 3s. 4d. to 3s. od.—pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s.—and lamb from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.

Milch cows in many diſtricts are extravagantly dear.

Mutton is likewiſe high.

Hogs of the ſtore kind are alſo high.

Good Horſes ſell dear; but thoſe of the inferior kinds have but a dull ſale.

Hay at St. James's market on Saturday, June 27, 5l. 8s. to 6l. 4s.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 18s.

Straw at St. James's market, 2l. 14s. to 3l. 3s.—At Whitechapel 2l. 12s. to 3l. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, incluſive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.1. June 7 to 10 { Wind changeable, but chiefly N. W.
Loweſt 29.3. May 29, Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 1.8 tenths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 3d and 4th of June, the mercury roſe from 29.7. to 29.88.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 81°. June 10, Wind Weſt.
Loweſt 46°. June 13, at 8 in the morn. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 17°. { Between the hotteſt part of the days on the 10th and 11th of June, the Thermometer fell from 81°. to 64°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.989 inches in depth.

The denſity of the atmoſphere has been ſubject to no great nor ſudden variation ſince the laſt report. But the changes, with regard to the temperature, have been very remarkable. At the hotteſt part of the day on the 25th ult. the thermometer ſtood at 70°, as it had done for ſeveral preceding days: on the 27th, at the ſame time of the day, it was as low as 58°. On the 30th it was up to 69°. and the next day it was no higher than 60°; it then roſe gradually almoſt from day to day to the 9th inſt. when it ſtood at 80°, and for a few minutes on the 10th it was at 81°. The hotteſt part of the 11th the mercury was only 64°, and on the 13th it was not, at any time of the day, higher than 54°: during the greater part of this day the wind blew almoſt a hurricane from the north. The thermometer was again at 76° on the 20th inſt. Early in the morning of the 21ſt the gardens ſuffered from a ſmart froſt. Since our former report we have 19 days without rain; the wind has been very changeable, but for the laſt eight days it has been E. S. E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We ſhall be glad to receive from any of our intelligent Readers and Correſpondents, a View of the ſtate of Society and Manners in EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, CORK, YORK, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, AND BIRMINGHAM.